"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Friday and Saturday; light northwest winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,102. * * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

30,000 PERSONS SEE FLORIDA LAUNCHING

Most Powerful of Our Battleships Takes to the Water at Brooklyn Yard Without a Hitch.

A THRILLING SPECTACLE

Great Throng of Spectators All Had a Good View of the Scene as Miss Fleming Named Her.

In the presence of some 30,000 persons the battleship Florida, with her sistership, the Utah, the most powerful of American battleships of the Dreadnought type, was launched at the New York Navy Yard at 11:24 yesterday morning. The sight was inspiring, and the immense throng, every man and woman in which was able to see the giant fighter as she glided majestically down the greased ways, will not soon forget the beautiful picture. The great hull of the Florida, dull gray below and bright red above the water line went overboard without a hitch, and while the thousands yelled themselves hoarse and the finest of navy bands did their best to make "Dixie" heard above the din, Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, U. S. N., builder of great battleships, stood on the launching ways, his arms folded, while his eyes followed the launching of the steel shell that a thousand men under his direction had made possible.

"Thank Heaven," said Constructor Baxter when the Florida slowed up in midstream and the fleet of waiting navy tugs started for her to tow her back to the yard. A moment later the man who had built the flagship Connecticut, the fleet collier Vestal, and under whose supervision many other fighting vessels have been rebuilt, was surrounded by the junior naval constructors who share with him the honor of construction, in so far as the Florida is concerned, and every one extended his hand in congratulation to the officer who is still young, both in years and appearance. Then there were the thousand mechanics, the men whose skil. had riveted together this engine of destruction. Constructor Baxter thought of them even while officers of the line and notable civilians were still extending their felicitations on the success of the launching.

"When all is said and done," remarked Constructor Baxter, "they are the men who have done the work, and what a splendid body they are."

Launching a Success.

As for the launching, there was not the slightest slip-up from the time the men began to knock from under the ship the supporting uprights down to the moment when Assistant Constructor Groesbeck called out, "Four and a half inches," meaning that but half an inch was left of the king blocks, the severing of which meant the release of the battleship. The cow bells on the ship began to tinkle, there was a crashing of timbers, and a moment later the Florida was under way, her journey down the greased timbers being accompanied by the screeching of battleship sirens, factory whistles, and the cheers of the 30,000 persons who thronged the yard.

On the bow stand was a notable assemblage, including the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, of which some day the Florida will be one of the fighting units; the Governor of Florida, and a score or more almost as well known persons. Beside the Vice President stood Miss Elizabeth Fleming of Jacksonville, Fla., the girl whom Gov. Gilchrist appointed to name the great fighter.

Miss Fleming is a most attractive young woman, small in stature, and though she undoubtedly realized that she was watched by the thousands in the immense crowd below, she bore her honors with becoming modesty, and when the mighty mass of steel got under way she did what very few battleship sponsors do on similar occasions—she kept her head. At the word from the naval officer at her side she drew back the flag-covered string to which was attached the bottle of wine, and in a clear voice exclaimed: "I name thee Florida." The bottle struck the retreating bow of the battleship a full, square blow, and was shattered into 1,000 pieces. The wind, which was off shore, sprayed the wine on the Vice President, the sponsor, and all the rest of those with Miss Fleming in the flag-covered stand from which she named the battleship.

The setting for the launching could not have been better. To the port of the Florida some hundreds of yards away was the flagship Connecticut, the ship that was launched at the navy yard several years ago, and which, like the Florida, is a monument to the skill of the Construction Corps of our navy. Near the flagship was the battleship Rhode Island, and just to the north of that ship was her sister-ship, the Nebraska. To the south of these three battleships was the reconstructed battleship Massachusetts, one of the vessels on which the Annapolis cadets will soon sail for Europe. As if to let the thousands know that we own other fighters besides battleships, there was the trim yachtlike cruiser Tacoma, and the Baltimore, the latter one of the vessels that fought in the battle of Manila Bay under Dewey. These ships were a mass of bunting from stem to stern, and their decks were bright and spotless as ballroom floors.

It would be hard to estimate the exact number of persons who were in the navy yard yesterday morning, but 30,000, according to the police and the naval officers, is a conservative estimate, and the way in which the sailors of the Atlantic Fleet, and the marines from the Flushing Avenue Barracks handled the throng, was praised upon all hands. Every sailor and every marine had been rehearsed in his part, and each of them knew exactly where every one should go. Nowhere was there any uncomfortable crowding, and it was all accomplished without the issuance of a harsh order.

"Pardon me, Madam," and "Excuse me, Sir, but this is the way for you to go and you will see it all," was the courteous way in which these smiling men in blue handled that crowd. Inspector Dillon of the Police Department said afterward that it was the most perfect exhibition of ushering that he had ever witnessed. It had been expected that there might be too much crowding on the cob dock, or in some other place where the view was little better than somewhere else, and in order to care for anybody who might be injured in the crush, an emergency hospital, in charge of doctors and hospital orderlies, from the Naval Hospital in Flushing Avenue, was arranged in the Pay Department Building. The doctors were not called upon to show their skill, the only accident of any kind that was reported being a badly bruised toe on the foot of one of the mechanics who was at work under the battleship, knocking out the blocks, immediately preceding the launching. He was so slightly injured that he insisted and was permitted to continue at work.

The crowd began to gather as early as 7 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock, two hours before the Florida was scheduled to go into the water, there were some 15,000 persons in the yard. Right up to the minute of the launching the crowd steadily streamed in, and the police under Inspector Dillon figured that at least 25,000 persons arrived too late to witness the plunge of the battleship into the East River. Only those with tickets were permitted to enter the yard, and thousands

Continued on Page 2.

COMET SCARES THE FRENCH.

And Some Americans Decide Not to Leave Paris Till After May 18.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 12.—Abominable weather continues in the northern half of France. The temperature to-day seemed icy at times, yet at other times was comparatively mild. Cold, dismal showers came at intervals, and the wind shifted capriciously, attaining high speed which lasted, however, only for brief periods.

Reports from various parts of France show that the common people believe pretty generally that the approach of the comet is the cause of the remarkable atmospheric disturbances. There is as yet, however, no open excitement among them, notwithstanding the fact that all the newspapers are speculating upon the question whether the comet's poisonous tail will destroy animal life on the planet.

Among the cultured classes, even in Paris, it is said, many more persons fear what the comet may do to the earth's inhabitants than care to acknowledge it.

Some American women who intended to leave Paris before this to settle themselves elsewhere for the Summer have refused to make any move until after May 18, when the comet and the earth will be in greatest proximity.

GOT PICTURES OF COMET.

Balloonists, Recovering from Fall, Say They Got Photos 18,000 Feet Aloft.

HORSE CAVE, Ky., May 12.—The balloon flight of A. Holland Forbes, holder of the Lahm Cup, and James Carrington Yates, the astronomer, both of New York, which began at Quincy, Ill., Monday evening and terminated late Tuesday in a disastrous tumble to the earth near Centre, Ky., resulted, according to a statement made by Mr. Forbes last night, in securing some valuable photographs of the comet taken at an elevation of 18,000 feet.

"In descending from our greatest elevation of 20,000 feet," said Mr. Forbes, "everything went well until we were a few hundred feet above the ground, when the appendix line broke loose from the ring supporting the basket. There was so little gas in the bag at the time that the rigging collapsed and the basket attached naturally dropped. This caused the ripcord which is attached to the ring to rip open the balloon.

"We were then 300 feet from the ground, and I cannot describe the sensation of the fall that followed. I have a faint recollection of seeing men below me in a plowed field and of sub-consciously trying, it seemed, to tilt up the basket that Mr. Yates and I might spring for the rigging when close to the ground. I believe the only thing that prevented the breaking of our backs when the basket fell bottom squarely down under the weight of the bag was the rubber air mattress which we had placed in it."

Both Forbes and Yates were resting comfortably this morning, and expressed the opinion that by the end of the week they would be able to undertake the journey to their homes in New York.

ATLANTA'S WORST HAILSTORM

Wind at 60 Miles an Hour—Half Inch of Rain in 30 Minutes.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—Several thousands dollars damage was done in Atlanta to-day by one of the worst hail and rain storms in its history.

The maximum of the wind velocity was sixty miles an hour, a rain fall of half an inch was recorded within thirty minutes, and the ground was almost covered with hailstones.

Trees were uprooted and many window panes broken.

ROW OVER $10,000 JEWELS.

Custom House Not Certain That the Collection Can Be Seized.

There was a hearing at the Custom House before Acting Surveyor George J. Smyth yesterday to determine whether a lot of valuable jewelry brought into this country by Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Morales should be seized as undeclared.

Mr. Morales and his wife arrived here on the Panama liner Colon. He is a planter at Grenada, Nicaragua. They are on their way to Paris. According to the facts brought out yesterday the South American and his wife brought in some $10,000 worth of jewelry which was declared as in transit for France. Morales did not declare, however, a package of jewelry which was found in his baggage by Acting Deputy Surveyor J. P. O'Connor and Inspector George Scally.

The package, which was sent to the Public Stores, was a find. It contained a diamond-studded cross with two large stones in the centre, a collar necklace containing twenty-two large and eighty-seven small diamonds, two bracelets containing twenty-three diamonds in all, a medallion brooch set about with fifty-one small stones, and a pair of diamond earrings. The settings are antique.

Mr. Morales told Surveyor Smyth that the collection of gems belongs to Benjamin Barrillos, a friend, and that he was taking it to Paris to have the stones cleaned and reset. He denied that fraud was intended, and said that if the gems were declared seized he would appeal to the courts to prevent their sale.

CORONA LAKE POISONED.

Thousands of Dead Fish Taken Out—Keepers Think Boys Did It.

Corona Lake, owned by this city, has been poisoned, and fish have died by the thousands in the last two days. The police and the keepers of the lake and Linden Park believe some boys poisoned the water after having been prevented from fishing there. Nearly 3,000 dead fish have already been taken from the lake, mostly of the goldfish and silverfish variety. Some trout were also found floating dead upon the surface.

Keepers McElroy and Mulvey drove some boys from the shore recently when they saw them fishing, and the boys are said to have threatened to "get even" as they were leaving the park. John Dolan of Corona, who about a year ago lost a score of horses, valued at some ten thousand dollars, through poisoning, is of the opinion that those who caused so much damage in his stables are responsible for the poisoning of the waters of Corona Lake. Arsenic was found in the horses' stomachs. The lake may be drained to ascertain what form of poison was used to kill the fishes. Trouble is expected among dogs and other animals that have been accustomed to drink at the lake edge.

DEWEY'S CLARET OR BURGUNDY WINES
Taken with the meal enriches the blood. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 158 Fulton St., New York. —Adv.

READY FOR TRACTION REORGANIZATION

Bondholders' Plan Made and the Metropolitan Will Be Bid in When Offered in Entirety.

AUCTION OF A PART FAILS

Only Lawyer Krauthoff, Representing the Reorganizers, Had $100,000 There to Qualify as a Bidder.

A complete plan of reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway system is under way, and the most important and difficult problems have already been solved by the Joint Reorganization Committee of Bondholders, according to an announcement made yesterday by L. C. Krauthoff, counsel for the committee, just after part of the property of the Metropolitan had been offered at auction in the County Court House. No bids were offered. Mr. Krauthoff also announced that the Reorganization Committee will bid for the property as soon as it is offered for sale in its entirety, but was not willing yesterday to bid on a part of the system.

A large crowd was on hand at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the steps of the County Court House to attend the auction, which had been ordered by the Federal Court, after many postponements, under the $12,500,000 mortgage of 1898, held by the Guaranty Trust Company. In the crowd were lawyers representing the several interested parties in the sale, as well as 200 or more persons who had been attracted through curiosity to see just how the auction of $10,000,000 worth of property would be carried on.

Upon the arrival of William L. Turner, the Special Master in foreclosure proceedings, it was decided to adjourn to one of the courtrooms on the first floor of the building. Into the room the crowd jammed. When everything was in readiness for the auction to begin Mr. Rossner of Auctioneer Joseph P. Day's office read the decree of the court, a list of the properties to be offered for sale, and the statement that no bid under $10,000,000 would be considered, and that all bids must be accompanied by $100,000 in cash or certified check to be deposited with the Special Master.

It took nearly half an hour to read all this. Upon its completion and before the Special Master had a chance to declare that the auction was really on, Adrian H. Joline, one of the Metropolitan receivers, entered a protest against the sale. He appealed to the Special Master to adjourn the sale, on the ground that the best interests of all concerned would be served by having the auction take place on a future day on which the entire property could be offered.

Then came protests from other interests. The bondholders of the Fulton Street Railway Company, the owners of the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Second Avenue Railway Company, and William Wallace Burnham, owner of a block of stock in the Central Park, North and East River Railway Company, otherwise known as the Belt Line, were all represented by counsel, who entered formal protests against the holding of the auction.

A communication from Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver for the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, was also read, in which Mr. Whitridge gave notice that any purchaser of the Metropolitan property would be subject to the rights, claims, and equity of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Company to operate its tracks on Amsterdam Avenue between Seventy-first and 125th Streets. A copy of this notice had been served on Mr. Turner earlier in the day.

"Before opening bids the intending bidders will please deposit with me their certified checks or cash for $100,000," said Mr. Turner, after all the protests had been heard.

For a moment it seemed that no one in the room had come prepared to make the necessary deposit. But after a pause Mr. Krauthoff pushed his way to the rail and held out a certified check drawn by G. D. Tripp, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of Bondholders.

"I wish to deposit this, not as binding myself to bid," said Mr. Krauthoff, "but to qualify to make such a bid if I so desire."

Mr. Krauthoff explained that Mr. Tripp wished to deposit the check in his personal capacity.

"Does Mr. Tripp desire to bid?" asked the Special Master.

Mr. Krauthoff shook his head.

"Then the sale will stand adjourned," said Mr. Turner.

Mr. Krauthoff said he wished to make a statement to be filed with the Special Master explaining why the Joint Reorganization Committee was not willing to bid at the time. The statement read:

> The Joint Committee on Reorganization, representing the bondholders' committees of the general 5 per cent. and refunding 4 per cent. bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has qualified as a bidder at the special master's sale advertised for this day. It has not, however, utilized its qualification because its familiarity with the conditons bearing upon the situation makes its members feel certain that a sale of the property cannot at the present time be satisfactorily had. Self-evidently, a purchase can be made only for reorganization purposes. The property now offered is but a part of what is known as the Metropolitan system.
>
> However important a part it may be, it cannot be operated except in connection with the indispensable portion thereof which is not and can not now be offered for sale. The latter portion will, in all probability, be made the subject of a decree of foreclosure at an early day, and in due course offered for sale. The committee believes that the interests of all concerned and of the public require that a sale of the properties should be had so that they can be purchased at practically the same time. The large amount of new cash to be raised and the practical conditions to be met are each of such a character that the property can be utilized only as a "unitary system."
>
> It is manifestly to the interest of the public that this shall be done, and it is an absolute necessity, from every standpoint, that this difficult and complicated situation shall be permitted to be solved on a broad basis.
>
> As soon as the property constituting the unitary system is offered for sale this committee now intends to bid thereat in full accord with the terms of the decree under which this sale has been advertised, and in the meantime it will proceed, with all possible expedition, to complete a plan of reorganization of the system as an entirety, now well under way, the most important and difficult problems of which have already been solved, and of arranging for the funds and other steps necessary to effectuate a purchase and the provisions of such plan, and thereby a conservation of every interest concerned.

Foreclosure proceedings under the $16,000,000 mortgage of 1902, held by the Morton Trust Company, have already been brought, and the matter is before the United States Circuit Court for decision. An opinion by Judge Lacombe is expected in the near future. As soon as the court decision will allow the sale of that portion of the Metropolitan Street Railway property covered by the Morton Trust Company mortgage an arrangement will be effected by which the entire property of the Metropolitan system will be offered for sale.

PAYS THIRD AVENUE TAXES.

Metropolitan Liens to be Sold Unless It Settles with the City.

Frederick W Whitridge, receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad, paid Controller Prendergast yesterday a check for $660,049, representing the balance of the arrearage franchise taxes of the company, with the exception of a small item of some $7,000 which is still in the courts.

The Controller directed Collector of Arrearages Moynahan yesterday to advertise for sale liens on the franchises of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company unless it pays up the $7,104,974 indebtedness charged against it. The sale will be held on Thursday. The money, or a certain amount on account, is not paid in before that time.

An automatic store, without clerks, counters, scales or waiting for change, is the newest proposition from the fertile brain of "Wizard" Thomas A. Edison. Read what he says in next Sunday's Times, and be sure to place your order for The Sunday Times early.

BOAT FROLIC ENDS IN DEATH OF EIGHT

Six Girls and Two Boys Are Drowned in Little Mill Pond Near Wilkesbarre.

BOATS WERE OVERCROWDED

Changing Seats Overturned One and When the Other Rushed to the Rescue It Was Upset, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, May 12.—Of six boys and six girls, members of the graduating and the junior classes of the High School at Huntington Mills, a country town fifteen miles from here, who went boating on a millpond near the school this afternoon, all the girls and two of the boys were drowned, while the other four boys after an unsuccessful attempt to rescue some of their companions managed barely to save their own lives. The dead are:

BONHAM, RUTH, 18, of Town Line.
DAVENPORT, IRIS, 16, of Watertown.
DODSON, RAY, 17, of Fairmount.
GOOD, MADELINE, 17, of Watertown.
KOONS, CAROLYN, 16, of Harveyville.
MINNICH, ROBERT, 18, of Koonsville.
SUTLIFFE, MAUD, 17, of Town Line.
THOMPSON, RACHEL, 16, of Town Hill.

These eight, with George Dodson, Uriah Weitsell, Jay Koons, and Harold Bell, who escaped, had spent the morning in study and in preparation for the graduation exercises. At noon they ate their luncheons, for most of the pupils of the school came from several miles around, and afterward, pairing off, six boys and six girls, the party went for a walk.

Some little distance from the school, and hidden from view from the roadside, is the old paper mill dam. The pond is deep but placid, and was not considered dangerous, as it is no wider than a moderate stone's throw. Some one in the party proposed a boat ride. They found two small boats on the shore, and three boys and three girls crowded into each of these. This was overcrowding, and although the boys and girls knew it they did not consider it dangerous. They were so full of frolic apparently that they did not think of danger.

According to the confused stories of the four survivors there was much jollity among each party. The boats pushed off close together, water was splashed with the oars, and thrown by hand, and there was much laughter and shouting back and forth. Near the middle of the pond the boats separated, and were several yards apart.

Just who was responsible for the accident is not apparent. Somebody stood up in a boat to change seats, one of the boys, it is said. The boat rocked and dipped some water, the girls became frightened and jumped up to prevent their dresses getting wet, and the next instant the boat had upset, and all were in the water. The second was only a few yards away, and was hurriedly rowed toward the six struggling and shrieking in the water. Those in the boat shouted and screamed directions. In a moment it was at the scene of the accident. The next instant—so it seems to the survivors—this boat also was upset, either by those in it leaning out to grasp the drowning or the drowning trying to clir into it.

Of what happened after that they have a confused recollection. Each says he tried to save some girl, each was seized and dragged down by one or more, and each had to make a fight under water to escape. Not one of them gave up the effort to save the girls until their strength was nearly gone, they say. The girls, in a frenzy of fear, seized whoever was nearest to them and went down struggling and shrieking.

When the bodies were recovered it was found that nearly every one of the victims was clasped in a death embrace with another.

When the four survivors reached the shore, exhausted, they crawled as soon as they could to the road and gave the alarm. It was then too late.

Not one of the parents of the drowned boys and girls knew of the accident until all the bodies had been brought to shore.

137 ENGLISH MINERS KILLED.

Only Four Saved from a Cumberland Colliery—King Sends Condolence.

MANCHESTER, England, May 12.—One hundred and thirty-seven miners lost their lives to-day in an explosion in the Wellington coal mine at Whitehaven, Cumberland.

Rescue parties succeeded in saving four men who had been working at the bottom of the shaft, but fire has started in the workings, leaving practically no hope for those who are still entombed.

Throughout the day the rescue parties made considerable progress in the mine, but their work was stopped to-night by the collapse of the roof.

The spot where eighty-five hewers and fifty-two shiftmen were working at the time of the explosion is about three miles from the shaft exit. The rescuers directed their efforts to tunneling a road through the accumulations blocking the passageway, and by midafternoon had reached a point within a mile of their goal.

Distracted crowds of relatives surround the pithead, and the scenes are distressing.

The colliery is owned by the Earl of Lonsdale. Its workings extend four or five miles beneath the sea.

A curious fact is that a colliery warning was published in many of the newspapers in the mining districts of the kingdom yesterday, to the effect that unusually high barometric conditions rendered fire-damp explosions extremely probable, and that all underground workers ought therefore to be on the alert. The barometer reached its highest reading in the Whitehaven district.

King George to-night sent a message of sympathy.

LOCKERS TOO SMALL FOR HATS

Jersey Teachers Kept Them on Tables Till Gallant Director Saved the Day.

Director of Education Mathew Donnelan of Jersey City visited the teachers' room in Public School 2 a few days ago, and was surprised to find hats on the chairs and tables instead of in the lockers. He asked Miss Julia Minihan, the Principal, the reason for it.

She explained that the lockers were too small to hold the large new style hats the teachers wear. Yesterday there arrived at the school, at Director Donnelan's expense, two large hat trees. Now the teachers are happy.

HOTELS MT. WASHINGTON & MT. PLEASANT at Bretton Woods. Representative at 1,180 B'WAY.—Adv.

MAYOR'S DAUGHTER RESCUES LOST CHILD

And Hereafter Fairies Will Be Real to the Four-Year-Old She Sent Home.

TERRORS ALL AROUND ROSA

Streets Strange and Everybody Heedless or Unsympathetic Till a Kind Hand Soothed Her Fears.

If you were a little girl just 4 years old and you toddled away from your home in the great metropolis and got "losted" in strange and terrifying scenes, and you gave up in despair and sat down on a cold, unsympathetic curbstone to cry over your unhappy fate, and the young daughter of the Mayor of the great city came along and rescued you, wouldn't you think it was just like a sure enough fairy story out of a real book? If you would not then you are not so prettily sentimental as little Rosa Gardina of 157 Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

All along little Rosa had believed in fairies, and had secretly hoped to meet one some day—a good and kind one, of course. And late yesterday afternoon what should happen but that her wish should be realized.

The good fairy who came so unexpectedly into the life of little Rosa was none other than Miss Helen Gaynor, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the Mayor. Rosa was positive last night that Miss Gaynor was a real fairy, because only a fairy could have been so wise and good to her in rescuing her from her awful plight.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning Rosa, who is a daughter of James Gardina, disappeared from home. After hunting in vain for her her parents appealed to the police, fearing all sorts of things, including kidnapping. The police found no trace of the little girl.

While the futile search was on little Rosa was having a day of strange adventure, some of it delightful but more of it terrifying. Following a traveling piano organ, she greatly enjoyed the music until her feet tired and the organ passed away from her. After a rest she began to think of returning home. But sne was in a strange neighborhood and lost her way. On and on she wandered, sometimes smilingly interested by queer sights but more often crying, in distress of both mind and stomach, for she was alike fearful and hungry. Huge monsters on wheels, ieaving clouds of bluish smoke in their wakes, carrying men with great eyes which seemed to be strapped to their heads, rushed by her in the streets, uttering terrifying cries. Then, too, wagons and trolley cars, with which she was familiar and not afraid, almost ran her down. And all the time she was getting hungrier and hungrier and thinking more and more of terrible ogres and ogresses, till at last, weeping, she abandoned herself to her unhappy fate and sat down on a curbstone to await the end. This was at Flatbush and Seventh Avenues.

How long she sat there little Rosa did not know, but she was aroused when her ear was charmed by a voice which she was sure was that of a good fairy.

"Oh, just see that poor little dear sitting there crying!" exclaimed the voice. "What can be the matter with her?"

Then a kind hand patted her comfortingly on the cheek and lifted her up. The wearied and hungry wanderer sobbed out that her name was "Rosa," that she was lost, and afraid. Then she saw that instead of but one there were two good fairies bending over her. The real life identity of the first was Miss Helen Gaynor, daughter of the Mayor, and that of the other, Miss Elizabeth Page, 16 years old, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Frank Page, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

After soothing the fears and relieving the hunger of the lost one the two good fairies being unable to learn from Rosa where she lived took her to the Bergen Street Police Station. There Rosa, perched on a high chair, and feeling more composed, entertained Lieut. Jeremiah Murphy with a recital of her adventures. Later she was restored to her anxious parents. They and the police wondered that she had been able to stray so far, a distance of about two miles.

After Mr. and Mrs. Gardina had heard Rosa's tale last night they heartily agreed with her that if Miss Gaynor and Miss Page were not sure-enough fairies then there never were any such.

TAXICAB RUNS DOWN WOMAN.

Priest Hears Her Dying Confession While Street Throng Stands By.

A crowd of 1,000 men, women, and children stood with bowed heads in front of McDonnell's undertaking establishment at 374 Seventh Avenue last night while Father Anthony of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, within, heard the confession of Mary Bruschi, a paper box worker of 8 Carmine Street, who had been run down a few minutes before and probably fatally injured by a taxicab operated by George Keller of 304 West Twenty-first Street.

The woman was crossing Seventh Avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets when the taxicab, which was southbound, struck her and dragged her half a block before it could be brought to a standstill.

One of the crowd, which quickly gathered and began to threaten the chauffeur, carried the injured woman to the undertaker's store, and hearing her whispered request for a priest, hurried off to Father Anthony's church, which is at 139 West Thirty-first Street. The priest hurried to the scene, the men baring their heads and all standing in silence while he administered the consolations of the Church.

Miss Bruschi, who was conscious, was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Williams, who had been summoned by a policeman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Dr. Williams said that her skull was fractured and her right arm broken, in addition to internal injuries.

Keller was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. The machine he was operating is owned by John Ullman of 102 West 107th Street.

SOCIETY WOMEN AS WAITERS.

They Break Strike In Lunch Room for Pittsburg Shopgirls.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—Trade has greatly increased at the lunch room of the Women's Exchange since yesterday. The regular diners have been crowded out by persons eager to see "those they read about." Women prominent in society and philanthropic work have taken the places of striking waitresses and have volunteered to don little aprons and take the orders of the shop girls that patronize the exchange.

A dozen or more waitresses went out yesterday because they disliked an announcement on the bill of fare that tipping was objectionable to the management. The few officers of the exchange present managed to carry through the service temporarily, and a hurry call was sent out for volunteers. Mrs. Howard Childs, wife of a prominent banker, rallied friends to her assistance, and from 11 to 2 o'clock to-day they served the working girls with the noonday meal.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Shocks Frighten Residents of San Bernadino Valley—No Damage.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., May 12.—A sharp earthquake shock frightened the people of the entire valley to-night at 10:30 o'clock. The first shock was a heavy one.

It was followed by several tremors and a deep rumbling that created terror. No damage has been reported.

FIERCE DUEL IN PARIS.

Many Spectators—Journalist Wounds an Italian Swordsman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 12.—An exciting duel took place to-day before a large number of spectators in the St. Paul riding school. The combatants were Jean Gungl, a journalist, and Joachino Carletti, a professional swordsman. The conditions of the duel, which was the result of a quarrel in a restaurant, were particularly severe.

In the first bout the newspaper man ran the Italian through the forearm, and blood flowed rapidly. Despite the protests of the wounded man, the seconds would not allow the fight to continue.

The adversaries were reconciled, declaring themselves delighted with each other's courage.

PRESIDENT NOT ILL.

Was at Theatre Last Night with Mrs. Taft to See "Twelfth Night."

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Taft to-night set at rest rumors that he was confined to the White House by a threatened attack of pneumonia by attending the theatre with Mrs. Taft.

The play was "Twelfth Night," staged by the company from The New Theatre, the principal feminine roles being taken by Miss Annie Russell and Leah Bateman Hunter. The President remained throughout the performance, and although plainly suffering from a cold looked anything but an invalid.

RISKED LIFE TO SEE A PLAY.

Rutgers Alumnus Jumped from Express He Took by Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 12.—You read sometimes in novels how the "old grad." went through fire and water to get back to the college town, but that is in books. Here is a similar tale right out of the day's news:

Albert Leeds Stillman, Rutgers, '06, son of Prof. Thomas N. Stillman of Hoboken, and now a mining engineer in New York City, decided to come to this place to-night to see the college play. He bought a ticket for New Brunswick, and at 4:25 boarded, as he thought, a train bound for this place. The train had passed Rahway when the conductor told him that the train he had taken was the Long Branch express, with Red Bank the first stop.

The former athlete finally decided to jump from the train.

Selecting a curve somewhere near Perth Amboy, where the train slowed down somewhat, Mr. Stillman jumped, but the train was going fast, and after demolishing a surveying stake he bowed to the force of gravity, and when he woke up a section gang was pouring brandy down his throat. Going back over the course, he found his watch and hat, and then repaired to a physician in Amboy, who dressed several cuts on his wrist, the only evidence of his mishap.

By 7:30 P. M. Mr. Stillman was in New Brunswick, and felt well enough to witness "A Regular Flirt" at Graham's Hall.

WOMEN IN A STRIKE RIOT.

One with a Baby In Arms Arrested for Attacking a Baker's Guard.

Women and girls made up most of a crowd which attacked Special Policeman Albert Lederer, employed to protect strikebreakers at Herschman & Bleier's bakery, at 518 East Eighty-second Street, last night, after Lederer had arrested a strike sympathizer. Reserves were called out and six prisoners taken, four of them women, and one of whom carried a baby.

The prisoners said they were Anna Heleck of 368 East Seventy-second Street, Mrs. May T. Patres of 340 East Seventy-fourth Street, Miss May Marik of 421 East Seventy-second Street, Mrs. Joseph Vodich of 511 East Seventieth Street, who had her one-year-old baby in her arms; Joseph Klein and Joseph Serwich of 436 East Seventy-second Street. All were charged with disorderly conduct.

Lederer arraigned Frank Brozek of 1,400 Avenue A in Night Court, where Magistrate Herman held him in $300 bail for a hearing to-night.

Ernest Haberstruk of 311 East Eighty-first Street, a striking baker, was arrested by Policeman Cunningham charged with crying "Scab" in front of the same bakery. He was fined $3 in Night Court.

WOMEN RUSH FOR BABIES.

Scenes of Excitement Attend Distribution of Foundlings from New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Amid the wildest scenes at the Union Station, twenty-five foundlings brought to this city from the New York Foundling Asylum were distributed to-day to persons who had adopted them.

When the train arrived, despite the fact that an extra police detail had been provided for the anxious foster parents of the children on the train, the crowd broke through the ropes and surged around the coaches containing the foundlings, in wild excitement.

The children were numbered and those to whom they were sent had little envelopes containing the same numbers. When Joseph C. Butler, the representative of the asylum, came out on the platform of the coach with a child, there was a wild scramble, and when he called out the number there was a greater scramble, as a woman bearing the number and blue envelope pushed through the crowd with almost superhuman strength, knocking men aside, and claimed the baby.

MONKEYS FOR VIVISECTION.

Rockefeller Institute Takes 200 Out of a Consignment of 500.

Two hundred of the five hundred chattering monkeys taken from the hold of the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee on her arrival yesterday from Hamburg are consigned to the Rockefeller Institute, where they are to be used for experiments in the interests of science—meaning, of course, vivisection. According to the men who make a specialty of importing animals, the Institute is a very good customer, and hundreds of monkeys go there each year. Those taken there yesterday are to be used, it was said, for "studies of the brain."

The principal demand for monkeys just now comes from showmen, but in Winter, according to Louis Ruhe, the animal dealer of 248 Grand Street, the demand for monkeys from the Rockefeller Institute is strong, and it is hard to import enough to meet the demand.

Official Police Parade Program
In THE CHIEF, Saturday. All Newsdealers. —Adv.

HEINZE ACQUITTED; CHEERS IN COURT

Judge Hough Makes No Effort to Curb Demonstration When Verdict Is Announced.

JURY OUT THREE HOURS

Heinze Only Sorry He Was Not Tried Earlier—He Says Delay Has Cost Him $3,000,000.

The jury in the case of Fritz A. Heinze returned a verdict of not guilty before Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court at 9:40 last night. It had been out for about three hours, including the time required for dinner. It had been engaged with the case for nearly three weeks.

The charges upon which the verdict was rendered were fifteen counts of overcertification and fifteen counts of misapplication involved in the certification and payment of fifteen checks for the firm of Otto Heinze & Co., aggregating $460,000, on Oct. 14, 1907, when Heinze was President of the Mercantile National Bank. That was the day on which Otto Heinze undertook to call the stock purchased for the account of the United Copper pool which was in existence during the Spring and Summer of 1907, and the checks in question were those which had been issued by Otto Heinze & Co. to take up this stock. Judge Hough had previously dismissed seven counts of misapplication which covered a series of loans to Otto Heinze & Co. during the period in question.

When the jury came into court with its verdict last night a company of fifty or sixty friends and relatives of Heinze was gathered, confident of an acquittal, since the close of the trial at 6:30 o'clock. A Heinze contingent had been waiting around the corridors of the Federal Building meantime, with a brief interval for dinner, and as soon as the words "not guilty" were spoken by the foreman of the jury, William C. Lovell, a shout went up that could have been heard a block away. Judge Hough did not undertake to suppress the demonstration, and it was a minute or two before the Deputy Marshals succeeded in restoring order.

Heinze Makes a Statement.

Then Heinze's friends crowded around him, and there was a fifteen-minute session of congratulation before the company broke up. When that was over Heinze made this statement:

"I am naturally pleased with the verdict, but not at all surprised. The thing I most regret is the long delay in bringing the case to trial. I have been ready for trial every day since the first indictment was returned two years and a half ago. This delay has cost me between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

"Possibly some persons who were very anxious to see me convicted will be almost as well satisfied with this as though I were found guilty, for the ruin of my credit seems to have been one of the objects most viciously aimed at. However, as has been brought out in evidence, I still have some of the best copper properties in the world, and I now intend to devote my whole attention to them, which I have not been able to do for two years and a half. I appreciate the loyalty of my friends, who have stuck to me through it all, and regret exceedingly the temporary loss which they have suffered in the depreciation in the price of the securities in which I am interested."

The last day of the trial was marked by one incident of a sensational character. It occurred during the summing up argument of Henry A. Wise, United States District Attorney, and led to the summary ejectment of the defendant's brother, Arthur P. Heinze, from the courtroom. Mr. Wise had adverted to the disappearance of some of the books of the United Copper Company last Spring, and pointed to Arthur P. Heinze as the man who packed them up in trunks to be sent away.

Arthur P. Heinze Put Out.

"That's a lie," piped up the shrill voice of Arthur Heinze.

Judge Hough had been sitting back from the bench for the last few moments, and apparently he did not hear the interruption at first. A minute later, however, Mr. Wise again referred to A. P. Heinze as the man who had interrupted the orderly procedure of the court, and Judge Hough at once demanded, in tone that brought every one to attention:

"Who is the individual who interrupted the proceedings of this court?"

"Arthur P. Heinze," replied Mr. Wise.

"Does the Marshal recognize the individual who interrupted the proceedings of the court?" was the Judge's next question.

"I do," came from a Deputy Marshal standing behind the rail in the rear of the lawyer's inclosure.

"Put him out, eject him." Judge Hough ordered, and Arthur P. Heinze was put out.

Judge Hough's Charge.

The verbal charge of Judge Hough to the jury was notable in that the lawyers for the defense found in it no point to which they desired to record an exception. Judge Hough said, in part:

> It is not necessary that the person charged with the offense of willful misapplication shall have been previously in the actual physical possession of the moneys, nor is it necessary to a willful misapplication that the officer committing the same should derive any personal benefit therefrom. If a willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, or credits of a bank be once made, the criminal character of the act is not changed by the fact that it becomes subsequently known to the officers of the bank and that they impliedly consent thereto by taking no action in regard to it, or that restitution be subsequently made.
>
> Nor is it essential that cash money be withdrawn from the bank's coffers to constitute the offense of willful misapplication. The transfer may be made in the usual way by means of checks. To complete the crime of willful misapplication there must not only have been a conversion of moneys, funds, or credits to the use of some one other than the bank, but such conversion must have been made with the intent as charged in this indictment on the part of the defendant to injure or defraud the bank.
>
> In order to find in this case a willful

if not usually, more clearly shown by the act itself than by the words, explanations, or reasons of the actor. But it is not necessary to find or believe that this defendant or any person similarly charged intended to wreck the bank whose money he is charged with paying out. The intent may be no more than for personal purposes to injure the bank by the particular transaction—an intent consistent with the general desire that the bank should in other respects greatly prosper.

After the verdict was rendered Mr. Lovell, the foreman of the jury, said that the members had agreed not to discuss their deliberations, even to the extent of saying how many ballots were taken before the verdict was reached. The jurors in parting extended hearty thanks to Marshal William Henkel for his courtesy to them during the period of their confinement in the Astor House. In fact, the whole attitude of the Heinze jury toward the proposition of being locked up over night was in marked contrast to that of the jury which tried Charles W. Morse, and Judge Hough in his charge particularly thanked the jurors for their patience during the lengthy trial.

The verdict of last night leaves F. A. Heinze still with an indictment hanging over him charging a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the sending of a witness wanted by the Grand Jury last Spring out of the jurisdiction of the court. It could not be learned last night whether this indictment will be brought to trial or not.

Congratulations Pour In.

Counsel for F. Augustus Heinze announced at the Waldorf early this morning that Mr. Heinze had received many telegrams of congratulation quickly following his acquittal, one of them from the Butte (Mont.) Evenings News, which read:

"Every man, woman, and child in Butte is celebrating to-night. The streets are thronged with your townspeople. A band is leading a joyous procession. You can have anything in Butte you want. We have never seen such enthusiasm, not even on your last arrival. It seems to be a signal for a three years' flood of pent-up sentiment and friendship. The whole town sends its congratulations."

Another telegram was from Judge Henry C. Smith of the Supreme Court of Montana.

Mr. Heinze and his friends and counsel made merry around a table in the café of the Waldorf about midnight, and later Mr. Heinze was showered with congratulations. Among those with him were Judge Charles A. Leonard, Charles Warfield, and the Rev. Dr. Freed, all of Butte; Mme. Joyce, Arthur P. Heinze, and William F. Weiss.

TAKES UP COMMUTERS' FIGHT

Public Service Board Asks the New Haven to Explain Its Increase.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District has served on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company the complaint of William P. Hickok and Buell G. Tallman of Mount Vernon against the increase in commutation rates. The company has been required to make answer within ten days.

The complaint states that the complainants took up their residence in Mount Vernon upon the reliance of the continuance of a just, reasonable, and lawful commutation rate between Mount Vernon and New York, and that the rates which are to go into effect on June 1 are unjust, unreasonable, and unlawful, and contrary to and in violation of law.

The comission is asked to make an order directing its counsel to begin proceedings in the Supreme Court of the State for the purpose of preventing either by mandamus or injunction the going into effect of such increased rates and charges and the collection of these rates. The complaint asks if the commission so desires that preliminary to the making of this order a hearing be accorded the complainants and other persons and corporations similarly complaining of the increased rates.

At a meeting on Wednesday night the Greenwich, Conn., local board decided to pass resolutions of remonstrance to be sent to President Mellen against the increased rates and to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington for redress. There is no Public Service Commission in Connecticut to handle such matters.

It is hoped that action of the board may have weight, for among its members are such men as William G. Rockefeller, Percy A. Rockefeller, E. C. Converse, W. R. H. Martin, Edward Shearson, Charles E. Moore, George M. Pynchon, George F. Dominick, banker; A. A. Anderson, A. Foster Higgins, James McCutcheon, Col. R. C. McKinney, Henry Schaeffer, Henry F. Schwarz, Charles T. Wills, and ex-Mayor F. F. Wurster of Brooklyn.

The second public protest meeting against the proposed increase was held in the Mount Vernon Common Council chambers last night. About 200 people attended. Mayor Edwin W. Fiske urged the necessity of immediate action by employing joint counsel for the towns along the New Haven.

Mayor Harry E. Colwell of New Rochelle strongly supported Mayor Fiske's plan, and a resolution was passed approving it and calling for a committee of fifteen to be appointed by the Mayor to co-operate with committees from Connecticut having this matter under consideration.

IN MEMORY OF PROF. SMITH.

Club A Tells of His Deeds and Plans a Memorial Fund.

Club A of the People's Institute honored the memory of Prof. Charles Sprague Smith at a memorial meeting held last evening in the assembly room of the clubhouse at 318 East Fifteenth Street. There was a note of personal sorrow sounded over the death of a comrade, and a friend. Men and women with tears in their eyes testified to their respect and love for Prof. Smith.

John Brooks Leavett was Chairman, and the principal speakers were John J. Murphy, the Rev. F. De Sola Mendes, Miles M. Dawson, and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. Charles Heniger read "Ambition" and selections of other poems by Prof. Smith. Miss Marion Nable sang. The pianist was Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins, and the violinist was Miss Lucia Privett.

Announcement was made that the initial steps have been taken to raise a fund for a fitting memorial for Prof. Smith. Whether the founder of the institute shall be honored by a monument or a great institute building has not as yet been decided upon. The Rev. Dr. Slicer, speaking for the trustees of the Institute, assured all that the work would go on with unceasing effort.

Dr. Mendes said that Prof. Smith's efforts "were directed to make the world happier and better, and he understood the value of reconciliation of the different schools of God."

"He will always be remembered," said Dr. Mendes, "as a worker for high ideals. He was a blessing to all."

DENTAL EXHIBIT OPENED.

Afternoon Lectures on the Care of the Teeth Arranged for Children.

Some five hundred children listened to Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt's lecture on the care of the teeth yesterday afternoon at the opening of the Dental Hygiene Conference and Exhibit under the auspices of the Dental Hygiene Council of New York at the Assembly Room in the Metropolitan Life Building. The exhibit is intended to show the relation between the condition of the teeth and health, and not only the Dental Hygiene Council but the Children's Aid Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society are interested and have established exhibits.

The lectures, which started yesterday, will be continued every day for different bodies of children. Twenty thousand tickets have already been sent to the public schools for these lectures. The lectures are illustrated. In the evening the lectures are for grown-ups.

CITY BREVITIES.

Two antartic gray geese and twelve species of ducks were presented to Central Park yesterday by Mrs. "Nellie Bly" Seaman.

The working charter agreement of the Northwest Transport Line, which chartered and operated the steamers of the Uranian Steamship Company, has expired. The company will now operate its own steamers on the route between Boston and Rotterdam.

Springing from the arms of a woman who was taking it to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a cat began to scratch and bite persons at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, yesterday. It was kicked into unconsciousness, and then a policeman ended its life by firing three shots into its body.

SOCIALIST ADVISES NEGROES TO STRIKE

Speech by Clarence Darrow Stirs Sociologists in Cooper Union to Warm Protest.

BRING HIS TALK TO AN END

He Told the Negroes That Mob Law Was About as Just as the Courts, and Scoffed at Their Industrial Progress.

The efforts which the National Negro Committee, including in its membership many of the most prominent clergymen and sociologists of this city, made yesterday afternoon and evening to urge the negroes of this country to develop themselves through industrial education, were rudely interrupted in the conference's session last night in Cooper Union.

Clarence Darrow, who was counsel for Moyer, Heywood, and Pettibone, the Colorado dynamiters, did the interrupting. When it came to be his turn to speak, Mr. Darrow coolly advised the seven or eight hundred negroes who had crowded into Copper Union to hear the speeches that the best way for them to better their condition in the South and throughout the country was to "stop working."

"What the South wants by its acts of disenfranchisement is not to make the negro leave the South, but to make the negro keep his place," Darrow told the negroes. "The reason that the South aids your industrial schools is so that the negro may be taught to lay bricks better—for the benefit of the white man.

"If I were going to advise the negroes of this country what to do, I would advise them to follow the example of the whites and get along witnout working. Why do you go to the industrial schools? Do you want more work? Why should you want it? You won't get more wages for it. The whites won't give you any more wages. They don't give more wages to horses."

At another point in his address Mr. Darrow told the negroes that "mob law is more expeditious than court law, and it's a question whether it isn't about as just."

These and other remarks by Mr. Darrow were received with increasing whoops of laughter from the younger of the 800 negroes and with blinking surprise by the older and more staid. To the clergymen and sociologists on the platform, however, many of whom had in speeches immediately preceding Mr. Darrow's, advised the negroes that the solution of the race problem would come about gradually if both races were patient and tried to learn to understand each other, this new tone was in the nature of a bombshell.

Speeches in a Different Note.

The meeting followed an afternoon conference of the Negro Committee in the Charity Organization Society's Hall. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant presided at the evening meeting, and there were speeches by many prominent folk, including Ray Stannard Baker, the Rev. R. C. Ransom, pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, and Mrs. Ida Wells-Barnett, the colored sociologist, whose investigations and public pleadings caused Gov. Deneen of Illinois to remove Sheriff Frank E. Davis of Alexander County for neglect of duty after the Cairo lynchings last November

Dr. Grant had pointed out to the negro audience that the "purpose of life is the progressive development of every human being." And Mrs. Wells-Barnett, by a vivid description of the lynching of Will James in Cairo last November had shown the horrors of the mob law which Mr. Darrow subsequently said was "about as just as the law of the courts."

"The lynching of Will James in the streets of Cairo, Ill., on last Nov. 11 was the most inhuman spectacle which has ever been seen in this country," said Mrs. Wells Barnett. "A white girl had been found murdered and bloodhounds followed a scent to a house three blocks away.

"Will James happened to be staying in that house, and the gag in the girl's mouth was of the same texture as the girl's clothes. Sheriff Davis, without swearing in Deputies or appealing to the town's two companies of militia, arrested James and took him twenty-five miles out of town. There, the pursuing mob dragged James off the train.

"They took him back to Cairo and hanged him to a steel arch in Washington Street with a rope. The rope broke and they riddled his body with bullets. Then they dragged it a mile up Washington Street in the dust, burned it, and stuck the head on a fence picket. Then they went to the jail and lynched Salzner, a white man. Sheriff Davis, whom Gov. Deneen afterward removed, did not provide himself with adequate guards to interfere."

It was after Mrs. Wells-Barnett's speech that the Rev. Dr. Grant introduced Mr. Darrow as the "champion of the unprivileged classes." Mr. Darrow began his speech by telling the 700 negroes jocularly that "the older he grew the less he believed in voting."

"The world, so far, has failed to prove that it can vote itself into any condition that is worth while," he remarked, while the clergymen and reformers on the stage began to straighten themselves in their chairs and blink in astonishment. "As a matter of fact the good cause which Sumner and Phillips fought so bravely for fifty years ago is dead. A black man has been lynched, almost in the shadow of the statue of Abrahaam Lincoln in the town that Lincoln lived in. No Horace Greeley wrote or spoke against it. Our most talented men, nowadays, use their brains and voices merely to help the corporations rob the poor. Step by step the South has reconquered the North.

"The negroes are being crucified because the Lord made them black. Only one thing have they gained. They have industrial schools—industrial schools in which they are taught better to lay brick for the white man. What the negro needs is not more work but more wages. The North itself no longer believes in the equality of the negro. As for my own beliefs, I can say that mob law is more expeditious, and it is a great question whether it is not just as often right as the slower-moving law of the courts.

"I wouldn't have laid a hand on that mob in Springfield, but if we are going to lynch the blacks we must also lynch the whites. Now the leader of the black race runs up a white flag at Atlanta and says: 'We don't want social equality.' What do you want—more work?

"Why aren't you entitled to social equality? Your race contains many famous men. You have Dumas, Toussaint, L'Ouverture, Fred Douglas, Booker Washington, Prof. Du Bois, "Jack" Johnson. It's false philosophy that teaches the negro that he can get along all right without the ballot so long as he is allowed to put a dollar in a bank.

"The laws don't go far enough in protecting everybody.

"Back of the acts of the Cairo and Springfield mobs is prejudice—the prejudice built up by the clergymen in the pulpits and the lawyers in the courts, pleading the causes of the rich. The whites hate the negroes because the negroes carry on their faces the badge of slavery. The race question is, at bottom, a labor question. A man who works is not allowed to associate with a man who doesn't work. Pretty soon, a man who works will be obliged to leave his voting to the idle.

"You negroes should stop working—stop working and amalgamate yourselves with the white working classes. Learn to use your votes so as to help yourselves. And stop taking tips from white men."

The Rev. Percy Grant Stops Him.

All this time there had been increasing whoops from the younger negroes in the audience and increasing silence and embarrassment among the philanthropists on the platform. At the statement that "the clergy in the pulpit are pleading the cause of the rich," the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant had started visibly and through the rest of the Western lawyer's address had sat with a frozen smile and a crimson face. When Mr. Darrow reached the point where he began advising the negroes not to take tips, the clergyman Chairman arose and, very red, tiptoed across the big platform, and, taking Darrow by the right arm, whispered a short and earnest sentence in his ear.

Mr. Darrow immediately broke off his speech and walked back to his seat on the platform. In introducing Congressman Bennet, the next speaker, the Chairman, still very red, made no reference at all to Mr. Darrow's speech.

"I want to disagree with Mr. Darrow at the very start," said Congressman Bennet. "I don't approve of lynching at all. I think that when Mr. Darrow said that he wouldn't have laid a hand on that mob in Springfield, he was quite wrong. I spent my boyhood in the only town in New York State in which there ever was a lynching. Before the lynching the blacks and whites lived together in perfect harmony. I had many negro friends. After the lynching all was different."

In introducing the Rev. R. C. Ranson, the colored pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Dr. Grant, with a grim smile, remarked:

"Unfortunately, it would seem, in view of certain of the remarks which have been made on this platform to-night, I now seem to have the honor of introducing the pastor of an aristocratic pulpit, of an aristocratic church, where an aristocratic congregation are taught how to get to an aristocratic heaven."

Neither the Rev. Dr. Grant nor Congressman Bennet would comment on Mr. Darrow's speech after the meeting.

WHAT'S A SNAIL?

Appraisers Had to Answer, So They Called It a Live Animal.

The question, What is a snail? received deep cogitation yesterday, when the Board of United States General Appraisers met to consider whether it is a live animal, a shrimp, a shellfish, or simply a raw or an unmanufactured article. It was finally decided that snails are live animals, and as such cannot be admitted to this country free of duty.

A number of importers, including V. Sabella, Sclafani & Marinella, P. Alonge, G. Montagnino, and F. M. Montagnino, had received consignments of snails, and maintained that under the present tariff they should be admitted free of duty under the provision for "shrimps and other shell fish." As an alternative claim the importers contended that duty should be assessed at 10 per cent. under Section 6 as "raw or unmanufactured articles."

"There is no evidence which would warrant us in finding that these are aquatic snails," said Judge Waite, who handed down the decision. "They certainly are not shrimps, and even if they were shown to have been grown in the water, it would be questionable whether they should be classified as shell fish. The testimony shows that they were imported as food from Africa. There appears to us to be an incongruity in terming a snail or any other animal life a raw or unmanufactured article. We are not altogether clear that assessment should be made under the provision for live animals, but having reference to the larger classification of substances, it cannot be denied that the snail falls under the head of animal rather than vegetable life or minerals, and might be termed animal."

PURSUES FLEEING HUSBAND.

Wife Thought He Was Kidnapping Their Baby—Police In Auto Catch Him.

About 300 persons, many of them mothers wheeling baby carriages, joined in a chase after Charles Meyers, a plumber, when his wife set up a cry of "kidnapper" when she saw him running away with her baby yesterday afternoon. Detectives in an auto caught Meyers after a run of six blocks.

The Meyerses separated two months ago, the police say. Mrs. Meyers went to live at 546 East 149th Street, with her mother, and took her baby with her. The husband took up a residence in the Bronx.

Mrs. Meyers took her baby out for an airing yesterday afternoon returning home about 4:30 o'clock. She left the baby in its carriage outside. Meyers came along, the police say, and taking the baby in his arms, started east toward St. Mary's Park, about half a block away. A woman sitting in a window across the street saw Meyers, and ran to the street yelling "Kidnappers!" Mrs. Meyers heard her and came out. Seeing her husband with the baby she gave chase.

The cries of the women attracted others in the neighborhood, and they, too, started after Meyers. They were joined by 150 men and boys who were standing in front of a baseball scoreboard.

Meyers broke into a run and vaulted the railing of St. Mary's Park. Detectives Tierney and Sullivan of the Bronx Bureau, attracted by the yells of the pursuers, took up the chase. Meyers left the park at 146th Street and St. Ann's Avenue and started south on the avenue. The detectives hailed a passing auto, and, climbing in, chased Meyers to 143d Street, where he dropped, thoroughly exhausted. The detectives put him and the baby into the machine. Mrs. Meyers came up, and she, too, got aboard, and they were all driven to Mrs. Meyers's home.

Mrs. Meyers wanted Meyers arrested for non-support, but she refused to go to the police court and get a warrant. She thereupon went into the house, and Meyers left without giving his address.

WAS HIS OWN DETECTIVE.

Man Who Says He Was Bunkoed Captures One He Accuses.

Acting as his own detective, John Marie, who told the police he had been swindled out of $950 by three new-found friends with whom he entered into an agreement to buy a farm, created a stampede in front of the terminal station of the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by suddenly dropping an armful of bundles he was carrying and pouncing upon Francesco Eva and shouting for the police.

It was a busy time of the day in front of the big station with an unbroken procession of in-coming and out-going passengers, and the uproar caused some to retreat in alarm, while others closed in around the two struggling men. Although Eva is an Italian he speaks French like a native, and his wife, who was with him, is a French woman. Shouting wildly in French that Eva was one of the three men who bunkoed him out of his money, Marie was drubbing him unmercifully.

While the struggle was under way Eva took $55 out of his pockets and threw it at his wife, calling out directions to her in French. A policeman who happened to be on a corner opposite the station hastened to the scene and, disentangling Marie from his hapless prisoner, took all hands to the Fourth Street Police Station. There, through an interpreter, Marie told his story to Police Capt. Maida.

Eva will be arraigned in the Long Island City Court to-day.

NAMES CONGESTION BOARD.

The Mayor Instructs the Members to Investigate City Crowding.

Mayor Gaynor announced yesterday the membership of the official commission to investigate the congestion of population in the city. The list reads:

MANHATTAN—JACOB A. CANTOR, 25 Broad Street, former Borough President of Manhattan; Prof. FRANK J. GOODNOW, 46 Riverside Drive, Professor of Administrative Law in Columbia, and Chairman of the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York; ALLAN ROBINSON, 165 Broadway, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests; CLEMENT J. DRISCOLL, President East Side Pure Milk League and President of Council, Local School Board.

BROOKLYN—JAMES J. FLYNN, 338 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, vice President of the International Metal Polishers' Union, Chairman of the Committee on Tuberculosis of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn; GILBERT ELLIOT, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, Vice President of the Brooklyn League and President of the Allied Subway Association.

BRONX—CHARLES SCHAEFER, Jr., 461 Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, engineer and architect, member of the North Side Board of trade.

QUEENS—JOHN ADIKES, 87 Broadway, Jamaica, Queens, manufacturer.

RICHMOND—RUSSELL BLEECKER, Prospect Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., merchant.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION—BENJAMIN C. MARSH, executive Secretary of the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York.

ALDERMEN—From Manhattan, LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., EDWIN W. SOHMER, TRISTAN B. JOHNSON; from Brooklyn, JAMES E. CAMPBELL, STEPHEN CALLAHAN; from the Bronx, JAMES HAMILTON, JAMES J. MULHEARN; from Queens, ALEXANDER DUJAT, W. AUGUSTUS SHIPLEY; from Richmond, WILLIAM FINK.

The creation of this commission was authorized by a resolution recently passed by the Aldermen.

POLICE ALL AT SEA IN DOUBLE MURDER

As Far from a Solution Now as They Were in the Beginning.

SLEUTHS SILENT ABOUT IT

Orders Go Out to All of Them Not to Discuss the Case—Absurd Reports Exploded.

After three days inspector Russell, the new head of the Detective Bureau, and his many sleuths find themselves no nearer a solution of the burglary and double murder in the home of Dr. Mott D. Cannon, at 131 West 122d Street, than they were on Monday night an hour after the discovery of the crime. From Commissioner Baker down to the individual detectives a ban has been put on the voicing of any more "theories."

The head of the Detective Bureau sits with his finger on a rule forbidding him to talk, he says, and when people call to find out what, if any, progress has really been made in the case he smiles amiably and refers the callers to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner finds out in advance what is to be asked about and then "has nothing to say." Capt. Kuehne, head of the Harlem Detective Bureau, who has been by far the most active man on the case, was called down to Police Headquarters on Wednesday and instructed to say nothing.

Much painstaking work, however, has been put on the case, and yesterday clerks were filing the data gathered by Detectives O'Farrell, Kinsler, and Van Waggener in their five hours of survey in Dr. Cannon's home with yardstick, tape line, and compass. All the detectives may now know exactly how many feet there are in the walls of Dr. Cannon's home, the diameter of the table legs, and the circumference of the lamp chimneys. It is felt that if the burglar finds out that the detectives are armed with this information he will see the vanity of hiding further.

The crop of fabrications about the case was extremely light yesterday. The only important new one that appeared was to the effect that the burglar had got about $10,000 worth of jewelry at Dr. Cannon's, a secret list of which had been sent to all the pawnbrokers. This information about the large amount of loot found in the doctor's house had been kept in the dark, it was explained, so that the burglar would not be frightened away from any intention of pawning it.

As was stated the first night by Capt. Kuehne, a statement corroborated by Dr. Cannon, all the burglar had found when he was surprised by the aged housekeeper was a purse containing about $3, a lot of small change aggregating about $100, and five or six stickpins valued at between $15 and $25 each.

The $10,000 story belonged to the same family as that about the terrible secret Hindu society called the Punchayets, which, it seemed clear, had pursued William Benam, the Hindu butler, to his grave, and the story of the evidence pointing to an atrocious German as the undoubted murderer because the newspaper in which he had brought his jimmy had such a Germanic name. The terrible secret society, so the encyclopedias say, is an organization of Indian patriarchs something like the Hackensack Association for the Improvement of Street Crossings.

The body of Miss Margaret Meehan, the aged housekeeper who was beaten and shot to death by the burglar, was buried yesterday afternoon from Dr. Cannon's home. The Rev. James L. Lasher of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church conducted the service, and the body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Funeral services for the Hindu butler will be held this afternoon from the negro Y. M. C. A. in West Fifty-third Street.

College Debaters in New Fraternity.

There will be established at Columbia University to-night a new honorary fraternity, membership in which will be confined to the men who make the 'Varsity debating teams. Delta Sigma Rho is the name of the new organization, which will be national in scope.

30,000 PERSONS SEE FLORIDA LAUNCHING

Continued from Page 1.

were turned back because they did not have them.

The tickets were of different colors, each color referring to some particular part of the yard, the colors being so divided as to reduce to a minimum the overcrowding of any section adjacent to the launching. The sailors and marines who were directing the throng knew at a glance the part of the yard to which the ticket holder should go, and thus it was that such perfect order was maintained with apparently so little effort.

The Crowd an Orderly One.

The crowd was good natured, and it was said afterward that not a single intoxicated person got within the yard, the police being instructed to turn back every one who showed any evidence of having drank too much. At least three-fourths of those who were in the yard had never before seen a launching, and the questions some of them asked were amusing.

"What I should like to know," one young woman said, "is how on earth they ever got that great ship up out of the water."

"Wilbur Wright hauled it up with his aeroplane," answered her escort, "but please don't ask that question again. There are too many around who can hear you."

Hundreds asked this question: "Suppose that thing turned over?" when they looked at the steel hull that was resting peacefully on the frail-looking ways. In many cases the one who asked would edge back into the crowd where the view was not so good, but where they would be safe if "the thing did turn over."

Within the "inclosure," as the space surrounding the Florida was called, only the naval constructors, the mechanics, the newspaper reporters, and naval officers were permitted, and some of the attempts of persons, who did not have the proper passports, to get in this inclosure testified to their ingenuity.

"I am Mr. So and So, and I am a friend of Admiral This or Captain That," the man who wanted to share in the better view to be had within the inclosure would tell the marine or sailor on guard.

"I am sorry, Sir," the guard would answer, "but I could not let you in even though you were the Admiral himself unless you had a white ticket," and that ended it.

Out in the river the space included within what was called the launching zone was guarded by a fleet of revenue cutters and navy tugs, all under command of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. N., Supervisor of the Port of New York. Fifteen minutes before the command to "saw off" was given, the big traveling crane above the Florida slowly moved down its track to a place directly above the stern of the Florida. From the centre of the crane a red flag fluttered.

That flag was a signal to Capt. Winslow to clear the river in the vicinity of the Williamsburg Bridge of all craft except those of the patrol service. There was no difficulty in doing this, and no vessel ventured within the trouble zone, for the skippers all realized the danger if they got in the way of the Florida as she plunged into the river.

At 10:30 o'clock the laborers began to knock out the supporting props from the sides of the Florida, and the crowds edged to the ropes to watch the men as they swung the battering rams with which these heavy timbers were dislodged. The props knocked out, the men scurried under the ship and the crowd could hear the sharp snap of their hammers as they knocked this or that supporting block out of the way, and all the time the Florida was settling into her cradle on the greased runners of which she was to glide into the water.

At 11:07 the command was given to pierce the sand bags on which the bow of the battleship rested, and then only the king blocks held the Florida to the land.

"Get ready!" Constructor Groesbeck shouted through the megaphone to the party on the stand, and Miss Fleming took the ribbon-covered bottle in her hand and got in position to crash it against the Florida when the moment came.

"Saw off!" Constructor Baxter ordered, and the great saws began to move. The king timbers were five inches thick.

The Moment of the Launching.

"Two inches," the constructor next to the men who were sawing off said, and the crowd stood breathless, every eye riveted on the stand where Miss Fleming stood, and all waiting to catch the tremor that would go through the ship just before she started.

"Three inches," then "four," and finally "four and a half inches" the constructor said, and then—crash, the Florida was off.

It was all over in less than 20 seconds, but it was thrilling while it lasted.

There were some 200 mechanics on the Florida when she was launched, and the moment the ship came to a stop in the river they scurried about the decks getting the hawsers in place to throw to the navy tugs that were steaming full speed to take the battleship in tow. The whistles in the factories were blowing the noon hour when the tugs got the Florida back to the yard, where she was berthed and where she will stay until her superstructure is built, her guns are in place, and she is ready to go into commission, which will be in about a year.

An idea of the size of the Florida can be had by comparing her with the Oregon and Connecticut type of battleships. These three ships represent the American type from the year of the Spanish war up to the present time. The Oregon is 358 feet, the Connecticut 450 feet, and the Florida 520 feet long. The horse power of the Oregon is 9,000, of the Connecticut 16,500, while that of the Florida will be 28,000. The displacement of the Oregon is 10,288, the Connecticut 16,000, and the Florida, when completed, 21,825 tons. The complement of the Oregon is 510 men, of the Connecticut 881, and of the Florida 1,010 officers and men. The Oregon and Connecticut each carry four 12-inch guns in their main batteries. The Florida will have a main battery of ten 12-inch guns.

Among those who witnessed the launching yesterday were the eleven maids of honor to Miss Fleming, who were the Misses Fletcher, Buckman, Milton, Bisbee, and Carter of Florida, and the Misses Hellner, Baxter, Leutze, Baldwin, and Walling, who are daughters of naval officers; Vice President Sherman, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Rear Admiral Schroeder, Rear Admiral Palmer, Rear Admiral Brownson, Rear Admiral Sperry, Rear Admiral Potter, Gen. Walter Howe, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Adalbert Cronkhite, U. S. A.; Senator Fletcher, and Gov. Gilchrist of Florida, and Capt. Albert L. Key, Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet.

NEW POLICE BOAT LAUNCHED.

1,300 Schoolboys Cheer as No. 2 Launch of Harbor Precinct B Goes In.

While the big battleship Florida was being launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, further up the river there was another lunching. The policemen attached to Harbor Precinct B, at the foot of East 120th Street, put their new launch No. 2 into the water for the first time, while 1,300 boys from Public School 163, at 509 East 120th Street and the children from the institutions on Randall's Island sang and shouted with glee. Thirty-three teachers and Principal Louise E. Tucker were there.

Lieut. John F. Dwyer was in charge of the launching, and promptly at 11:30 o'clock the launch was pushed into the river, each of the thirty-two policemen taking a hand. Just as the boat struck the water, Miss Tucker threw a bottle of wine, which had been furnished by Lieut. Dwyer, aat it, and it struck the prow squarely. The launch is of the same size as all the other launches of its kind in the department, but Lieut. Dwyer avers that it will be much faster.

PASTORS WELCOME DR. M'LEOD

New York Unjustly Called the Graveyard of Reputations, They Tell Him.

The preacher who said that New York was the graveyard of ministerial reputations sat among some 200 others of his calling at the Park Avenue Hotel last night at a dinner given to the Rev. Dr. Malcolm James McLeod to welcome him as the new pastor of St. Nicholas's Dutch Reformed Church.

Dr. McLeod, who was called from Pasadena to his new charge, was assured in half a dozen speeches, one of them by the author of the phrase that has been so much commented upon, that it really wasn't true and that for all that has been said about him the minister in this city still has a fighting chance.

The way to find the chance formed the burden of the advice given to the newcomer by his associates.

The dinner was given by the Men's Association of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas. The ministers invited to meet Dr. McLeod were the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. William Carter of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, and the Rev. Edgar Whitaker Work of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton, who has achieved fame as the author of the phrase about New York and the reputations of preaching men, said he had been warned before he first came here that New York was the limit, and that he had found it fully up to its advance notices.

"But I have come to the conclusion," he added, "that New York Christians are a splendid type of man. They have to be to stand up under it."

Growing more serious, the speaker turned to the theme of the splendid challenge to the Christian ministers he saw in the complex life of the great metropolis. "Here where the vital problems of the world centre," he said, "Christianity is on trial as nowhere else. Here all its greatest difficulties are to be encountered, and here, in consequence, there is accentuated need for every one of its fighting units."

FIREMEN DRILL FOR JAPANESE

"Very Fine," Said Visitors, After Scaling Ladder Rescues and High Jumps.

The party of fifty-seven Japanese business men and officials from Tokio who are visiting New York went up to Fire Headquarters, in Sixty-seventh Street, yesterday, and watched Fire Chief Croker put a class of firemen through its regular drills. The Japanese Consul General, Kokicki Midjuno, wrote Fire Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo a few days ago that the visitors were very anxious to see New York's fire fighters at close range. The Commissioner replied that he would be delighted to show the delegation every courtesy.

The class of thirty-two men who have been on probation for thirty days and who have just been made regular firemen were in readiness when the Japanese arrived. They had been trained by Battalion Chief Patrick Larkin, who has charge of the training school, and, with Commissioner Waldo, Chief Croker, and the foreigners looking on, each man performed his part with clockwork precision.

They climbed the high headquarters building with eighty-pound scaling ladders and rescued firemen from windows, while others jumped into the lifenets. There was also an exhibition of rapid hitching and a drill with the ladder truck.

"Very fine," was the way the Japanese expressed their enthusiasm.

Loses a $5,250 Bulldog.

GREAT NECK, L. I., May 12.—J. Cooper Mott to-day lost by death Champion Chinehan Young Jack, an English bulldog for which Mr. Mott paid $5,250 on May 12, 1909. He bought the dog from James Cannon of London. It had won many prizes in England, but arrived in poor condition, and despite the most expert treatment, never improved. Mr. Mott exhibited him at the Breeders' Association meeting at Murray Hill Lyceum last March, but could get no better than second prize.

Tammany Men on Trial for Ballot Frauds.

Roswell D. Williams, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and six of his lieutenants were put on trial yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Wheeler and a jury for alleged violations of the primary law. Testimony will begin this morning. Daniel A. Golden was a rival candidate against Williams for the Tammany leadership when the alleged frauds were committed.

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PLAN TO DRIVE GRAFT FROM FISH MARKET

Controller Orders Licenses Revoked Because of Payme to a Sullivan Henchman.

LIVELY TIMES EXPECTED

Police Will Force Peddlers to Vacate Stands To-day and Draw Again for Places Under the Bridge.

When Controller Prendergast goes down under the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge this afternoon to take away from the fish merchants there the stand privileges they have been enjoying so long that they think they belong to them there is likely to be a storm that may end in some deputies going down under a deluge of more or less fresh fish. London's fish market furnished the word "billingsgate," New York's chief east side market may furnish more than a word.

The Controller is to risk the worst in order that he may put a stop to what he considers a sort of undesirable monopoly there. He believes that Morris Jacobs, who runs a saloon at Hester and Allen Streets, and who is a bulwark of strength for the Sullivans in that district, the Eighth, is enjoying revenues from the fish market to which he is not altogether entitled.

Mr. Jacobs is President of the Fish Peddler's Union. He is also connected with the Commercial Co-Operative Fish Company, organized some time ago with a capital of $10,000, which deals, with profit, with the retailers under the bridge. He is also connected with a cartage company that charges the stand men 20 cents a bundle for transferring their fish from Fulton Market, and it has come about somehow, that most of the peddlers have the idea that it behooves them to have their fish handled by this cartage company. He is also interested in selling the peddlers gasoline for their lamps, so Mr. Prendergast declares.

Moreover, though the peddlers obtain and pay for a license from the city to handle fish, they pay to Jacobs $1 a week for their stand privileges, Mr. Prendergast says.

Morris Jacobs could not be found last night at either his saloon or his home, at 37 Orchard Street, but Hyman Jacobs, his brother, said that Morris Jacobs gets the $1 a week from the peddlers for taking care of their stands.

"A long time ago, you know," went on Mr. Jacobs, "there was a drawing for the stand privileges under the bridge. Those who won the right to have stands under it didn't want to buy lumber, and so a company, with which my brother is connected, bought the lumber, built the stands, every night takes them from under the bridge and cleans them, and sets them back for the next day's business. It is simply an agreement with the members of the union, of which my brother is President, that everybody pay him $1 to have that done.

"His carting company handles the fish, and they pay for that. The charge is reasonable. About the fish company and the gasoline I don't know, but what the Controller says may be so. What of it? He has things to sell; they buy of him."

Mr. Jacobs was asked who had the right to fill the vacancies by retirement from business or death. He supposed the union had that right, he said.

Controller Prendergast's idea is that the territory under the bridge and all the privileges that go with it are to be managed by the city and not by any self-appointed union, no matter how closely affiliated its President may be with any political organization of the district. To that end he is going to abolish all the privileges now held under the bridge, have a new drawing for places now, and recurrent drawings every three months.

Each fish man under the bridge has held his little square of territory long enough to have the idea that it is his so long as he pays up as he has paid in the past, and it will take a lot of explaining to make him understand the legality or withdrawing this privilege from him.

When the market opens again after the new drawing and the customers first go again to the market, the Delancey Street police expect that the tangle resulting from the scrimmages to kidnap customers will need all the reserves of the east-side precincts.

A fish peddler's voice is trained by years of competitive shouting to robust strength and raucousness, and his manner even on a regular smooth business day is not gentle and sweet when a rival is after a prospective customer of his. When the Controller and his agents go down there this afternoon at 4 o'clock to close up the market all the fury of the individual fish merchants will be concentrated upon what they will consider a common enemy.

"There'll be doings here to-morrow afternoon," said Policeman Scanlon last night under the Williamsburg Bridge. "Halley's comet will hear the yells."

ROSY-CHEEKED BOY A THIEF.

German Youth with Winning Ways Helped Rob Boarding Houses.

More than twenty complaints have been made to the police in the last three months by boarding house keepers in and near the Tenderloin Station concerning an innocent-looking, frank-eyed, rosy-cheeked German boy who engaged rooms in their houses, stayed there from one hour to one or two days, and then departed, taking with him all that was easily movable in his own room and those near by. Some of the stolen goods were later found in pawnshops.

Among the complainants were Mrs. Julia Armstrong of 228 East Twenty-fifth Street, who rented a room and was robbed of $200 worth of jewelry and clothing on April 3; a Mrs. Brahm of 229 East Thirty-ninth Street, who lost $200 a few days later; Mrs. Mary Mack of 216 East Thirty-first Street, who let a room and lost $125 worth of furnishings and clothing to the frank-faced German boy on April 30. There were many similar complaints in addition to these.

In each case the descriptions given by the lodging house keepers tallied, especially as regarded the boy's rosy cheeks and frank, innocent-looking eyes. In one of the rooms he had occupied the police found a German postal card addressed to R. Wohl, 515 Ninth Avenue. At this address they found a druggist who said he knew no one of that name, but that it might be a very red-cheeked and very innocent-looking young fellow named Weber who used to work there and to whom he had loaned $85 to go home to

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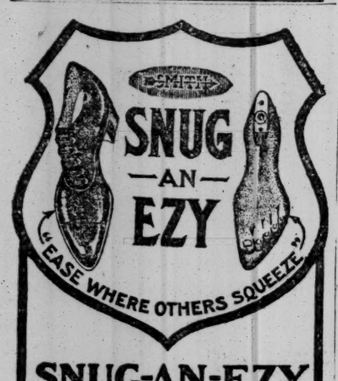

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NEW BRITISH KING IS WORKING HARD

At His Desk at 7 Every Day—Spends Much Time with His Mother.

ANXIOUS TO SEE ROOSEVELT

Ex-President Will Ride with Monarchs at the Funeral of King Edward —Danish Ruler Arrives.

LONDON, May 12.—From a life of comparative ease and retirement, King George suddenly finds himself one of the hardest worked men in the kingdom. In addition to spending considerable time daily at Buckingham Palace, comforting his widowed mother, he has to attend to multifarious duties connected with receiving and entertaining the royal guests and arranging the difficult details of the lying-in-state and the funeral of King Edward.

Seven o'clock each morning finds his Majesty ready, at his desk in Marlborough House, to reply to almost innumerable messages of condolence and to receive his Ministers and the officials who have to do with the obsequies of the late King. To-day he had a long special interview with the Right Hon. John Burns, President of the Board of Trade. The afternoon he spent with the Queen Mother, and in the evening he went to the station to meet and escort the King of Denmark to Buckingham Palace.

Ex-President Roosevelt, who has been named as special envoy of the United States to attend the funeral of King Edward, will be presented to King George soon after his arrival in London on Monday. This has been arranged in conformity with the wish of the King, as expressed to Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador.

Mr. Roosevelt, as special Ambassador, will ride with the visiting monarchs in the funeral procession in London, and will also attend the burial service at Windsor.

In the course of the negotiations regarding Mr. Roosevelt the King personally extended, through the Ambassador, his thanks to President Taft and the Government and people of the United States for their many tokens of condolence and sympathy.

Mr. Roosevelt upon his arrival here will proceed to Dorchester House, Mr. Reid's residence, where he will remain quietly until after the funeral of King Edward. It is expected that he will spend the week-end at Wrest Park, Mr. Reid's place in the country, although the invitations to meet Mr. Roosevelt at that place which had been issued by the Ambassador have been canceled.

Official notification of Mr. Roosevelt's appointment as special American Ambassador to the funeral of King Edward was received at the Foreign Office this morning.

One of the last acts of King Edward was to approve the arrangements for the dinner which was to be given for the Roosevelts at Buckingham Palace on May 20, the day subsequently selected for the monarch's funeral. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, as well as all of the members of the royal family in England, were to be present at the dinner, and King Edward had expressed the wish that not only Mr. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt should be guests, but that their children, Ethel and Kermit Roosevelt, should attend. All the arrangements had been completed for a banquet such as is given to visiting monarchs.

The Foreign Office to-day received a copy of the resolutions adopted by Congress upon the death of King Edward and the accession of King George.

Hundreds of carpenters are already at work erecting stands along the route that will be followed by the funeral procession in London, and owners of frontages are preparing to make the most of their good fortune. Twenty-five dollars to $50 is easily obtained for a single seat at a point of vantage, while a small upper room with a couple of tiny windows overlooking the street is considered a bargain at $500. In the more fashionable thoroughfares like Piccadilly from $2,000 to $3,000 is asked for the use of a single room.

The lying in state involves a great addition to the work of arranging the programme for King Edward's funeral, all the details of which will hardly be completed before Sunday. The procession to Westminster Hall on Tuesday for the lying in state will be on almost as great a scale as the funeral procession. The cortège will include King George and all the foreign sovereigns, on horseback, and the Queen Mother and the royal ladies in carriages. The body will be received by the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, while the choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal and the band of the Coldstream Guards will take part in the musical service.

When the funeral procession starts on May 20 every tram car in London will come to a standstill for a quarter of an hour. It is also proposed that all the public houses in London should be closed while the procession is passing.

The Queen Mother herself has been exceedingly busy since the death of the King. She has received a great number of visitors, who have been privileged to enter the death chamber. These included, besides most of the members of the Cabinet and the leaders of the Opposition, many Ambassadors and other officials connected with the Court, and prominent men who were intimate friends of Edward VII.

A note of discord in the universal mourning comes from Dublin, where, at a meeting of the Corporation to-day, seven members of the Sinn Fein Society voted against the Lord Mayor's resolution to send a message of sympathy and condolence to the Queen Mother and the royal family.

A SURPASSING CEREMONY.

London Times Discusses Funeral—Welcomes Mr. Roosevelt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—The Times will say editorially to-morrow:

"King Edward's funeral promises to surpass in solemn splendor all former functions in our annals or, indeed, in the annals of any other among the great monarchs of Europe. Seven reigning sovereigns, headed by the German Emperor, will ride behind King George as he follows his father's coffin from Westminster through the streets of the capital, and each of them in personally taking part in the mourning for King Edward will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing an act as grateful to the feelings of his subjects as to his own.

"With them will be the representatives of a mighty Nation, whose kinship with ourselves ever makes their sympathy with our sorows, as with our joys, exceptionally dear and valuable to us. The greatest of Presidents whom the United States have seen since Lincoln, who is the most prominent and most respected statesman in American public life, will bear official witness by his presence to the sincerity and earnestness with which the citizens of the great Anglo-Saxon nation beyond the Atlantic join in the grief of the mother nation at home."

KAISER TO START WEDNESDAY.

Duration of His Stay in England Not Yet Announced.

BERLIN, May 12.—It is officially announced to-night that Emperor William will start next Wednesday for London, arriving there on the following day.

The date of his return after attending King Edward's funeral has not been made known.

CARNEGIE PRAISES NEW KING.

Says That He Takes a Deep and Sensible Interest in Public Affairs.

PLYMOUTH, Eng, May 12.—Andrew Carnegie, who arrived here to-day on the Adriatic, expressed deep regret at the death of King Edward. It was, he said, a great misfortune to the cause of peace throughout the world. The British people, however, he declared, ought to congratulate themselves on having such a successor as King George, who was certain to maintain in a worthy manner his lofty position.

Mr. Carnegie added that whenever he had met the former Prince of Wales, the latter had impressed him as taking a deep and sensible interest in public affairs. The Prince was specially solicitous for the welfare of the masses, while Queen Mary was noted not only for the extent of her work, but for extreme wisdom in management.

ROOSEVELT THANKS TAFT.

Appreciates Appointment as Ambassador at King's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary of State Knox has received from Mr. Roosevelt the formal acceptance of his designation as Special Ambassador to represent the United States at the funeral of King Edward. A cablegram received to-day from Mr. Roosevelt is dated Berlin, May 12, and reads as follows:

Secretary of State, Washington:
I gladly accept and through you beg to express to the President my appreciation of appointment.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

As there is not sufficient time for a letter of credence to reach Mr. Roosevelt before the funeral, he will be accredited by cable to the American Embassy in London.

THREE NEW YORK SERVICES.

British Club Arranges One for May 22 —Service in St. Paul's.

The British Schools and Universities Club announces that under its auspices and through the courtesy of the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry a special memorial service for King Edward VII. will be held in St. James's Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, on Sunday, May 22, at 4 P. M.

Members of the club and their friends will be admitted by ticket up to 3:30 P. M. After they take their places full half the seating capacity of the church will remain for the public, who will be admitted without tickets at 3:45.

The following cable message was sent to King George on Wednesday:

The members of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York in special general meeting assembled respectfully send your Majesty their profound sympathy on the death of the illustrious and beloved King, your father, and their heartfelt prayers that your Majesty's reign may be long, happy, and prosperous.

British Consul General Bennett announces that the demand for tickets for the memorial service for King Edward in Trinity Church is so great that not one in ten of those who have sent requests for tickets can obtain them. Under these circumstances the rector of Trinity Church has consented to have an additional service at St. Paul's Church at the same hour as the Trinity service. The service at St. Paul's will be open to all, without tickets.

SAYS KING DIED OF CANCER.

Dr. Holden of Columbus Asserts He Warned Edward VII. Last July.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 12.—That King Edward died from cancer of the throat was asserted to-day by Dr. James L. Holden of this city, who said that he had diagnosed the King's disease as cancer last July. At that time, he declares, King Edward was informed that he had but a few months to live.

It was through Mrs. William B. Leeds, a friend of both the late King and of Queen Alexandra, that the meeting between King Edward and Mrs. Leeds's uncle, Dr. Holden, was arranged. Dr. Holden made an examination of the King, which showed that the King was suffering from cancer of the throat, and that an operation was impossible because of the location of the growth. The King, however, was instructed as to a course of treatment, which, it was asserted, would greatly relieve his sufferings, and in a measure check the inroads being made on his constitution.

Dr. Holden has a cigarette case bearing the royal arms given to him by the King.

PRINCE TSAI AT CHERBOURG.

He Will Represent China at the Funeral of King Edward.

CHERBOURG, May 12.—Prince Tsai Tao, uncle of the Emperor of China, arrived here to-day on the steamer George Washington. He was received by representatives of the Chinese Legation and the Minister of War.

The Prince will represent China at the funeral of King Edward.

CHAMBERLAIN MUCH BETTER.

Walks in Cannes Almost Every Day—Rumor of His Death Was Circulated.

CANNES, May 12.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is here, and appears to be much improved in health. He may be seen almost daily promenading the boulevards.

Mr. Chamberlain, who had been in ill-health for a long time, came here on Feb. 21. A rumor, originating in London and cabled to the United States and France last night, was that Mr. Chamberlain had died suddenly at his home in Birmingham.

The veteran statesman took the oath as a member of the new Parliament on Feb. 16.

WAR FEVER IN ECUADOR.

President Alfaro Makes a Spectacular Start for the Frontier.

GUAYAQUIL, May 12.—President Alfaro has gone to Machala to review the troops on the frontier. He is accompanied by his staff and a body of reservists. His departure from this city was spectacular. Headed by the Chaplain of the regiment and bands that played the national anthem, the party marched to the wharf through streets lined on either side by thousands of citizens. Troops were stationed at the wharf to control the crowds.

Col. Monez Vernaza has been appointed commander of the southern division of the army.

Clemente Ponce, who was appointed special envoy of the Government to go to Washington and attempt to bring about an understanding with Peru, has now been made Minister to Bolivia. He left here last night for La Paz.

RUSSIA FAVORS PEACE PLAN.

Preparing Favorable Reply to Knox's Proposal of Arbitral Court.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The Russian Government is preparing a favorable reply to Secretary Knox's proposal for a permanent court of arbitral justice through an extension of the jurisdiction of the International Prize Court authorized in 1907 by The Hague Peace Conference.

LITTLEFIELD TALKS ABOUT LABOR UNIONS

Strikes Devoid of Unlawful Features, He Says, Are Devoid of Success.

REMEDY IN INJUNCTIONS

Speaking to Law Students, He Quotes President Taft for the Law on Sympathetic Strikes.

Former Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, in a lecture last night in Carnegie Hall on the "Law in Relation to Labor Unions," said:

"The embarrassing thing to labor unions is that strikes devoid of unlawful features—such as intimidation and the use of force and violence—are devoid of successful results. Very few of the strikes of which we read are not characterized by circumstances which the courts call unlawful.

"Even in cases of peaceful picketing great care is necessary to prevent threats and the use of abusive epithets, which offend the law. Purely lawful picketing would not be very effective."

The conditions during strikes, the excitement, the men walking about on the streets with nothing to occupy them but their grievances, also favored violence, he said.

"The labor union is ordinarily a voluntary body," he said. "There has been considerable discussion as to the propriety and necessity of having labor unions incorporate. Now, incorporation is usually a resource to avoid individual liability. I think the public peace is better served by the non-incorporation of labor unions.

"The employer's view that labor unions could be better compelled to carry out their contracts if they were incorporated is largely illusory. There is no such thing as the compulsion of the performance of a contract for service. The great conservative feature of the voluntary association is that the members may be held jointly and severally for the acts of each and all for the association.

"There is no question that the most effective way for preventing strikes of the character prohibited by law is a writ of injunction. This destroys the effectiveness of the strike, as is shown by daily example. But the injunction cannot compel the performance of a contract of service. Such an injunction would prescribe involuntary servitude and would be unlawful under the Constitution. Even the common type of theatrical injunctions issued when performers under contract with one manager seek employment elsewhere do not compel performance. All the courts do in those cases is to restrain the performers from working for a new manager during the contract period. There has never been an injunction to make a singer sing or an actor act."

Mr. Littlefield said that of the injunctions granted by the Federal courts in recent years, 94 per cent. did not concern labor controversies. Only one State in the Union, California, he said, has pronounced the boycott right and proper as a weapon in labor controversies. Mr. Littlefield praised President Taft for making as a Federal Judge "some of the ablest decisions on unions and industrial combinations now found in the books."

The principal grievance of labor leaders against injunctions, said Mr. Littlefield, was their claim that injunctions restrained the commission of crimes, and prevented strikers accused of crimes from obtaining trial by jury. He outlined at some length the legal theory that the same act might at once be a public crime and a civil injury, and that the courts of equity could not be relieved of their responsibility to protect property by injunction. He quoted from the Senate debates during the consideration of the Sherman Anti-Trust act to show that the Danbury hatters' case was in accord with the determination of the lawmakers not to exempt labor unions from that law.

The law on sympathetic strikes, he said, was contained in a decision by President Taft, when a Federal Circuit Judge. The passage he quoted was from the decision against Phelan and Debs in the Pullman strike.

"All the employes had the right to quit their employment, but they had no right to combine to quit in order to thereby compel their employer to withdraw from a mutually profitable relation with a third person for the purpose of injuring that third person, when the relation thus sought to be broken had no effect whatever on the character and reward of their services.

"The gigantic character of the conspiracy of the American Railway Union staggers the imagination. Phelan and Debs and their associates proposed by inciting the employes of all the railways to quit their employment without any dissatisfaction with the terms • • • to compel Pullman, for whose acts the railway companies are not responsible to pay more wages to his employes."

This sort of indirect compulsion, Mr. Littlefield said, is universally unlawful. He said that the average member of a labor union is as law-abiding as any other citizen, and if the individual responsibility could be brought home to him as in the Danbury hatters' case, where over $200,000 damages were assessed against the union, the number of strikes would decrease. The law had so long been inoperative in regard to strikes that union men had come, he said, to believe that they might do anything with impunity.

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Fordham Univeristy School of Law, Dean Fuller presiding.

Considering Indemnity for Workmen.

The Committee on Compensation for Industrial Accidents and Their Prevention of the National Civic Federation will meet in the Metropolitan Building on May 25 to hear a report from the Legal Committee on Compensation on a workmen's compensation plan. The Committee on Statistics and Cost will also report on a plan for collecting statistics as to the cost of substitution of compensation for the present employers' liability laws. The Committee on Improvement of State Factory Inspection is to be heard from at the same time.

Union Secretary Held.

Charged with larceny of $147 in his former capacity as Financial Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Samuel J. Lallement was arrested in Chappaqua, N. Y., yesterday by Detective Russo of the District Attorney's staff. In General Sessions he was held in $1,000 bail.

REGAINS EMPTY POCKETBOOK.

New York Contractor Missed It—Was Found Minus Contents in Mail Box.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 12.—Luke A. Burke, a New York contractor, whose residence is at Collender's Point, recovered his missing pocketbook last night.

A carrier on his rounds on the west side found the pocketbook, put in one of the street boxes, and returned it to the Post Office. A large sum of money had been taken from the purse.

SUES FOR $4,000 BUTTER BILL.

Man Who Shipped It Didn't Believe the High Cost of Living Stories.

Isaac Burr, a produce dealer of Berkshire, N. Y., says he wondered a long time how all those stories about the high cost of living in New York could be true, considering that his commission man here was getting comparatively small prices for butter shipped by Mr. Burr. He is now suing Henry Coster, his commission man, to recover $4,000, and thinks the testimony in the suit, which is scheduled to be heard to-day before Justice Amend, may show at least one of the reasons why he was not getting his share of the high prices here.

Mr. Burr, through his lawyer, Ralph Royal, of 2 Rector Street, says that for five months in 1908 and 1909 he shipped butter to Mr. Coster, but was never able to collect. The complaint is made that Coster sold the butter for a far higher price than he reported to Mr. Burr.

GRAFT FOR MEMBERS SMALL.

Not as Much in It as Supposed, Says Illinois Legislator.

CHICAGO, May 12.—To-day's Grand Jury investigation of the Illinois legislative bribery scandal evoked a brief dissertation by Representative Thomas N. Gorman of Peoria, a Democrat, on the scant rewards of public office. Gorman talked freely to reporters.

"I told the jury," he said, "that the public is away off when it thinks a legislator finds a big roll of money waiting for him every time he raises the top of his desk. There isn't as much in it as people seem to think. Why for a fact, I have trouble in meeting my expenses at Springfield."

Other witnesses were State Representatives Charles F. Black, Henry A. Shephard, and Thomas Cox, and Senator John Dailey.

Holland House Employes Convicted.

Four men employed in the bar and café of the Holland House this Winter were convicted in Special Sessions yesterday of conspiring to steal the receipts, and had their choice between $250 fine or thirty days in the City Prison. They were Joseph Lyndenbaum, the bartender; Roy Boyette, the cashier, and Henry Gibson and John Hartang, waiters. Bar checks on their way to the tin box on the cashier's desk would be intercepted and the amounts they represented would be divided among the conspirators at the end of the day.

$1,750 Verdict Against Broker Lazelle

A Supreme Court jury returned yesterday to Justice Goff a verdict of $1,750 against Harry Lazelle, a broker, for assaulting Miss Edith Faurie. Miss Faurie swore on the trial that Lazelle assaulted her when she went to his office to upbraid him for his conduct toward her. She sued for $25,000. She recently lost a $75,000 suit against Lazelle for alleged breach of promise.

Executors Answer Mrs. Johns's Suit.

Frederick W. H. Crane and Phineas P. Chew, executors of the will of Robert Hoe, filed yesterday through their attorney, Edward J. Pringle, an answer to the suit brought by Margaret Johnson Brown Johns to recover sixty-six shares of the stock of the Metropolitan Trust Company. Their demurrer to Mrs. Johns's complaint had been overruled by Justice Whitney in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Johns's claims against the Hoe estate aggregate $250,000.

Dutch Princess Is Quite Well.

AMSTERDAM, May 12.—The reports published in Paris and elsewhere yesterday that the little Princess Juliana was seriously ill are without any foundation. When Mr. Roosevelt visited Holland he was not able to see the Princess because she had been vaccinated recently and had not fully recovered from the effects. Since then she has been restored to her normal health.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Capt. G. H. Stewart, Ordnance Department, detailed as chief ordnance officer of camp of instruction, Gettysburg, Penn., from July 1 to 10, and will report by letter to Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U. S. A., for instructions.

Major P. F. Straub, Medical Corps, detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, vice Major J. T. Knight, promoted to Deputy Quartermaster General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. R. L. Carmichael, Coast Artillery Corps, assume charge of construction work at Fort Moultrie, S. C., relieving First Lieut. W. H. Peek, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major E. W. McCaskey, U. S. A., (retired,) relieved from duty at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, on account of the discontinuance of military instruction at that institution, and will proceed to his home.

Major W. C. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, vice Major C. De W. Willcox, General Staff, relieved. Major Davis will repair to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for duty. Major Willcox will remain on his present duties until further orders.

The Navy.

Capt. R. T. Mulligan to command the North Dakota.

Capt. B. W. Hodges, orders April 16 detaching command the Wisconsin revoked.

Commander H. B. Wilson to duty as assistant to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington.

Lieut. R. B. Coffey, orders detaching from the Wisconsin revoked.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) I. C. Johnson, Jr., orders detaching from the Wisconsin revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dolphin, at New York; Smith, at Rockland; Brutus, at Key West; Vulcan, at Hampton Roads; Lamson and Preston, at Rockland.

Sailed—Navajo, from San Diego for Mare Island; Michigan, from navy yard, New York, for Rockland; Nanshan, from Shanghai for Cavite; Cleveland and Chattanooga, from Shanghai for Cavite, via Amoy; New Orleans and Samar, from Shanghai for Hankow.

The New Jersey and Missouri have been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

The Wisconsn has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Tea Time Talks
Tea Time in Wall Street
Wall Street financiers are indulging in four o'clock tea and the practice promises to become as general among business men in New York as it is in London.
We are discovering what the English have long known that tea is a tonic for the tired. Tea stimulates and restores the jaded energies of brain and body.
"Salada" Ceylon Tea enjoys its well merited preference among tea drinkers because of its fine fragrance and flavor. Its purity is perfectly protected. It brings its hill-grown delicacy from plantation to purchaser in sealed lead packages.
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Quality is not patentable. No maker of men's clothes controls it. Style is a matter of intuition, of training, taste and experience. But while quality and style are "the open door" to reputation in clothes-making, not many makers have passed the threshold.
Perhaps the answer may be read in the fact that few of them have set so high a standard as that which has spurred our efforts from the outset or have the able organization to maintain such a standard.
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ROOSEVELT PLEADS FOR A VIRILE WORLD

In Berlin Lecture He Hopes the New Civilization Will Retain the Fighting Edge.

GREAT FORCE IS AT WORK

But Pace Is So Fast That Disaster May Come—National Lines Should Not Be Obliterated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 12.—Ex-President Roosevelt to-day delivered his address on "The World Movement" at the University of Berlin in the presence of the Kaiser and Kaiserin and a great and distinguished assembly.

"I think, on the whole, we have grown better and not worse," was the keynote of the lecture.

"Every American who has visited Germany in recent times," Mr. Roosevelt began, "has bade me emulate the Kaiser, who aspires to be a truly great ruler. There are pleasanter things than always to hear others' virtues sung, but my admiration of the Emperor has stood that strain.

"Yesterday I attended a session of a great open-air university, and sat at the feet of its most eminent professor. I saw many troops, and I failed to see how any man could watch those soldiers file by and not feel a certain swelling of the heart as he realized that these men from the workshop and plow were physically, morally, and intellectually fit to meet any demand made upon them.

"I am not in the least afraid of decadence in Germany as long as you breed such men as I saw in the field yesterday."

The Kaiser sat below the rostrum and nodded approvingly at the storm of applause which the ex-President's compliment to compulsory military service evoked.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LECTURE.

Discusses Civilization Throughout the Centuries—His Hope for the Future.

BERLIN, May 12.—Following is ex-President Roosevelt's speech on "The World Movement," delivered at the University of Berlin to-day:

I very highly appreciate the chance to address the Unievrsity of Berlin in the year that closes its first centenary of existence. It is difficult for you in the Old World fully to appreciate the feelings of a man who comes from a Nation still in the making, to a country with an immemorial historic past; and especially is this the case when that country, with its ancient past behind it, yet looks with proud confidence into the future, and in the present shows all the abounding vigor of lusty youth. Such is the case with Germany. More than a thousand years have passed since the Roman Empire of the West became in fact a German Empire. Throughout mediaeval times the Empire and the Papacy were the two central features in the history of the Occident. With the Ottos and the Henrys began the slow rise of that Western life which has shaped modern Europe, and therefore ultimately the whole modern world. Their task was to organize society and to keep it from crumbling to pieces. They were castle-builders, city-founders, road-makers; they battled to bring order out of the seething turbulence around them; and at the same time they first beat back heathendom and then slowly wrested from it its possessions.

After the downfall of Rome and the breaking in sunder of the Roman Empire, the first real crystallization of the forces that were working for a new uplift of civilization in Western Europe was round the Karling House, and, above all, round the great Emperor, Karl the Great, the seat of whose empire was at Aachen. Under the Karlings the Arab and the Moor were driven back beyond the Pyrenees; the last of the old heathen Germans were forced into Christianity, and the Avars, wild horsemen from the Asian steppes, who had long held tented dominion in Middle Europe, were utterly destroyed. With the break-up of the Karling Empire came chaos once more, and a fresh inrush of savagery: Vikings from the frozen North, and new hordes of outlandish riders from Asia.

It was the early Emperors of Germany proper who quelled these barbarians; in their time Dane and Norseman and Magyar became Christians, and most of the Slav peoples as well, so that Europe began to take on a shape which we can recognize to-day. Since then the centuries have rolled by, with strange alternations of fortune, now well-nigh barren, and again great with German achievement in arms and in government, in science and the arts. The centre of power shifted hither and thither within German lands; the great house of Hohenzollern rose, the house which has at last seen Germany spring into a commanding position in the very forefront among the nations of mankind.

German Emperors Quelled The Barbarians.

To this ancient land, with its glorious past and splendid present, to this land of many memories and of eager hopes, I come from a young nation, which is by blood akin to, and yet different from, each of the great nations of Middle and Western Europe; which has inherited or acquired much from each, but is changing and developing every inheritance and acquisition into something new and strange.

The German strain in our blood is large, for almost from the beginning there has been a large German element among the successive waves of newcomers whose children's children have been and are being fused into the American nation; and I myself trace my origin to that branch of the Low Dutch stock which raised Holland out of the North Sea. Moreover, we have taken from you, not only much of the blood that runs through our veins, but much of the thought that shapes our minds. For generations American scholars have flocked to your universities, and, thanks to the wise foresight of his imperial Majesty, the present Emperor, the intimate and friendly connection between the two countries is now in every way closer than it has ever been before.

Germany is pre-eminently a country in which the world movement of to-day in all of its multitudinous aspects is plainly visible. The life of this university covers the period during which that movement has spread until it is felt throughout every continent; while its velocity has been constantly accelerating, so that the face of the world has changed, and is now changing, as never before. It is therefore fit and appropriate here to speak on this subject.

World Movement Visible in Germany.

When, in the slow procession of the ages, man was developed on this planet, the change worked by his appearance was at first slight. Further ages passed, while he groped and struggled by infinitesimal degrees upward through the lower grades of savagery; for the general law is that life which is advanced and complex, whatever its nature, changes more quickly than simpler and less advanced forms. The life of savages changes and advances with extreme slowness, and groups of savages influence one another but little.

The first rudimentary beginnings of that complex life of communities which we call civilization marked a period when man had already long been by far the most important creature on the planet. The history of the living world had become, in fact, the history of man, and therefore something totally different in kind as well as in degree from what it had been before. There are interesting analogies between what has gone on in the development of life generally and what has gone on in the development of human society, and these I shall discuss elsewhere. But the differences are profound, and go to the root of things.

Throughout their early stages the movements of civilization—for, properly speaking, there was no one movement—were very slow, were local in space, and were partial in the sense that each developed along but few lines.

Of the numberless years that covered these early stages we have no record. They were the years that saw such extraordinary discoveries and inventions as fire, and the wheel, and the bow, and the domestication of animals. So local were these inventions that at the present day there yet linger savage tribes, still fixed in the half-bestial life of an infinitely remote past, who know none of them except fire—and the discovery and use of fire may have marked, not the beginning of civilization, but the beginning of the savagery which separated man from brute.

Even after civilization and culture had achieved a relative high position, they were still purely local, and from this fact subject to violent shocks. Modern research has shown the existence in prehistoric, or at least proto-historic, times of many peoples who, in given localities, achieved a high and peculiar culture, a culture that was later so completely destroyed that it is difficult to say what, if any, traces it left on the subsequent cultures out of which we have developed our own; while it is also difficult to say exactly how much any one of these cultures influenced any other.

High Culture in Proto-Historic Times.

In many cases, as where invaders with weapons of bronze or iron conquered the neolithic peoples, the higher civilization completely destroyed the lower civilization, or barbarism, with which it came in contact. In other cases, while superiority in culture gave its possessors at the beginning a marked military and governmental superiority over the neighboring peoples, yet sooner or later there accompanied it a certain softness or enervating quality which left the cultured folk at the mercy of the stark and greedy neighboring tribes, in whose savage souls cupidity gradually overcame terror and awe.

Then the people that had been struggling upward would be engulfed, and the leveling waves of barbarism wash over them. But we are not yet in position to speak definitely on these matters. It is only the researches of recent years that have enabled us so much as to guess at the course of events in prehistoric Greece, while as yet we can hardly even hazard a guess as to how, for instance, the Hallstadt culture rose and fell, or as to the history and fate of the builders of those strange ruins of which Stonehenge is the type.

The first civilizations which left behind them clear records rose in that hoary historic past which geologically is part of the immediate present—and which is but a span's length from the present, even when compared only with the length of time that man has lived on this planet. These first civilizations were those which rose in Mesopotamia and the Nile valley some six or eight thousand years ago. As far as we can see, they were well-nigh independent centres of cultural development, and their knowledge is not such at present as to enable us to connect either with the early cultural movements in southwestern Europe on the one hand, or in India on the other, or with that Chinese civilization which has been so profoundly affected by Indian influences.

Compared with the civilizations with which we are best acquainted the striking features in the Mesopotamian and Nilotic civilizations were the length of time they endured and their comparative changelessness. The kings, priests, and peoples who dwelt by the Nile or Euphrates are found thinking much the same thoughts, doing much the same deeds, leaving at least very similar records, while time passes in tens of centuries.

Ancient Civilizations Slow to Change.

Of course there was change; of course there was action and reaction in influence between them and their neighbors, and the movement of change, of development, material, mental, spiritual, was much faster than anything that had occurred during the aeons of mere savagery.

But in contradistinction to modern times the movement was very slow, indeed, and, moreover, in each case it was strongly localized; while the field of endeavor was narrow. There were certain conquests by man over nature; there were certain conquests in the domain of pure intellect; there were certain extensions which spread the area of civilized mankind. But it would be hard to speak of it as a "world movement" at all; for by far the greater part of the habitable globe was not only unknown, but its existence unguessed at, so far as peoples with any civilization whatsoever were concerned.

With the downfall of these ancient civilizations there sprang into prominence those peoples with whom our own cultural history may be said to begin. Those ideas and influences in our lives which we can consciously trace back at all are in the great majority of instances to be traced to the Jew, the Greek, or the Roman; and the ordinary man, when he speaks of the nations of antiquity, has in mind specifically these three peoples—although judged even by the history of which we have record, theirs is a very modern antiquity indeed.

The case of the Jew was quite exceptional. His was a small nation, of little more consequence than the sister nations of Moab and Damascus, until all three, and the other petty States of the country, fell under the yoke of the alien. Then he survived, while all his fellows died. In the spiritual domain he contributed a religion which has been the most potent of all factors in its effect on the subsequent history of mankind; but none of his other contributions compare with the legacies left us by the Greek and the Roman.

Case of the Jew Quite Exceptional.

The Graeco-Roman world saw a civilization far more brilliant, far more varied and intense, than any that had gone before it, and one that affected a far larger share of the world's surface. For the first time there began to be something which at least foreshadowed a "world movement" in the sense that it affected a considerable portion of the world's surface and that it represented what was incomparably the most important of all that was happening in world history at the time.

In breadth and depth the field of intellectual interest had greatly broadened at the same time that the physical area affected by the civilization had similarly extended. Instead of a civilization affecting only one river valley or one nook of the Mediterranean, there was a civilization which directly or indirectly influenced mankind from the Desert of Sahara to the Baltic, from the Atlantic Ocean to the westernmost mountain chains that spring from the Himalyas. Throughout most of this region there began to work certain influences which, though with widely varying intensity, did nevertheless tend to affect a large portion of mankind. In many of the forms of science, in almost all the forms of art, there was great activity. In addition to great soldiers there were great administrators and statesmen whose concern was with the fundamental questions of social and civil life.

Nothing like the width and variety of intellectual achievement and understanding had ever before been known; and for the first time we come across great intellectual leaders, great philosophers and writers, whose works are a part of all that is highest in modern thought, whose writings are as alive to-day as when they were first issued; and there were others of even more daring and original temper, a philosopher like Democritus, a poet like Lucretius, whose minds leaped ahead through the centuries and saw what none of their contemporaries saw, but who were so hampered by their surroundings that it was physically impossible for them to leave to the later world much concrete addition to knowledge.

The civilization was one of comparatively rapid change, viewed by the standard of Babylon and Memphis. There was incessant movement; and, moreover, the whole system went down with a crash to seeming destruction after a period short compared with that covered by the reigns of a score of Egyptian dynasties, or with the time that elapsed between a Babylonian defeat by Elam and a war sixteen centuries later which fully avenged it.

This civilization flourished with brilliant splendor. Then it fell. In its northern seats it was overwhelmed by a wave of barbarism from among those half-savage peoples from whom you and I, my hearers, trace our descent. In the south and east it was destroyed later, but far more thoroughly by invaders of an utterly different type. Both conquests were of great importance; but it was the northern conquest which in its ultimate effects was of by far the greatest importance.

The Fall of the Graeco-Roman Civilization.

With the advent of the Dark Ages the movement of course ceased, and it did not begin anew for many centuries; while a thousand years passed before it was once more in full swing, so far as European civilization, so far as the world civilization of to-day, is concerned. During all those centuries the civilized world, in our acceptation of the term, was occupied, as its chief task, in slowly climbing back to the position from which it had fallen after the age of the Antonines. Of course a general statement like this must be accepted with qualifications.

There is no hard and fast line between one age or period and another, and in no age is either progress or retrogression universal in all things. There were many points in which the middle ages, because of the simple fact that they were Christian, surpassed the brilliant pagan civilization of the past; and there are some points in which the civilization that succeeded them has sunk below the level of the ages which saw such mighty masterpieces of poetry, of architecture—especially cathedral architecture—and of serene spiritual and forceful lay leadership. But they were centuries of violence, rapine, and cruel injustice; and truth was so little heeded that the noble and daring spirits who sought it, especially in its scientific form, did so in deadly peril of the fagot and the halter.

During this period there were several very important extra-European movements, one or two of which deeply affected Europe. Islam arose, and conquered far and wide, uniting fundamentally different races into a brotherhood of feeling which Christianity has never been able to rival, and at the time of the Crusades profoundly influencing European culture. It produced a civilization of its own, brilliant, and here and there useful, but hopelessly limited when compared with the civilization of which we ourselves are the heirs. The great cultured peoples of southeastern and eastern Asia continued their checkered development totally unaffected by, and without knowledge of, any European influence.

Throughout the whole period there came against Europe, out of the unknown wastes of Central Asia, an endless succession of strange and terrible conqueror races whose mission was mere destruction—Hun and Avar, Mongol, Tartar, and Turk. These fierce and squalid tribes of warrior horsemen flailed mankind with red scourges, wasted and destroyed, and then vanished from the ground they had overrun. But in no way worth noting did they count in the advance of mankind.

Terrible Conqueror Races from Asia.

At last, a little over 400 years ago, the movement toward a world civilization took up its interrupted march. The beginning of the modern movement may roughly be taken as synchronizing with the discovery of printing, and with that series of bold sea ventures which culminated in the discovery of America; and after these two epochal feats had begun to produce their full effects in material and intellectual life, it became inevitable that civilization should thereafter differ not only in degree but even in kind from all that had gone before.

Immediately after the voyage of Columbus and Vasco da Gama there began a tremendous religious ferment; the awakening of intellect went hand in hand with the moral uprising; the great names of Copernicus, Bruno, Kepler, and Galileo show that the mind of man was breaking the fetters that had cramped it; and for the first time experimentation was used as a check upon observation and theorization.

Since then, century by century, the changes have increased in rapidity and complexity, and have attained their maximum in both respects during the century just passed. Instead of being directed by one or two dominant peoples, as was the case with all similar movements of the past, the new movement was shared by many different nations. From every standpoint it has been of infinitely greater moment than anything hitherto seen. Not in one but in many different peoples there has been extraordinary growth in wealth, in population, in power of organization, and in mastery over mechanical activity and natural resources. All of this has been accompanied and signalized by an immense outburst of energy and restless initiative. The result is as varied as it is striking.

Extraordinary Energy and Initiative in Modern Times.

In the first place, representatives of this civilization, by their conquest of space, were enabled to spread into all the practically vacant continents, while at the same time, by their triumphs in organization and mechanical invention, they acquired an unheard-of military superiority as compared with the former rivals. To these two facts is primarily due the further fact that for the first time there is really something that approaches a world civilization, a world movement. The spread of the European peoples since the days of Ferdinand the Catholic and Ivan the Terrible has been across every sea and over every continent.

In places the conquests have been ethnic; that is, there has been a new wandering of the peoples, and new commonwealths have sprung up in which the people are entirely or mainly of European blood. This is what happened in the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the Western Hemisphere, in Australia, in portions of northern Asia and southern Africa. In other places the conquest has been purely political, the Europeans representing for the most part merely a small caste of soldiers and administrators, as in most of tropical Asia and Africa and in much of tropical America.

Finally, here and there instances occur where there has been no conquest at all, but where an alien people is profoundly and radically changed by the mere impact of Western civilization.

The Phenomenon of the Growth of Japan.

The most extraordinary instance of this, of course, is Japan; for Japan's growth and change during the last half century has been in many ways the most striking phenomenon of all history. Intensely proud of her past history, intensely loyal to certain of her past traditions, she has yet with a single effort wrenched herself free from all hampering ancient ties, and with a bound has taken her place among the leading civilized nations of mankind.

There are of course many grades between these different types of influence, but the net outcome of what has occurred during the last four centuries is that civilization of the European type now exercises a more or less profound effect over practically the entire world. There are nooks and corners to which it has not yet penetrated; but there is at present no large space of territory in which the general movement of civilized activity does not make itself more or less felt. This represents something wholly different from what has ever hitherto been seen. In the greatest days of Roman dominion the influence of Rome was felt over only a relatively small portion of the world's surface. Over much the larger part of the world the process of change and development was absolutely unaffected by anything that occurred in the Roman Empire; and those communities the play of whose influence was felt in action and reaction, and in inter-action, among themselves, were grouped immediately around the Mediterranean. Now, however, the whole world is bound together as never before; the bonds are sometimes those of hatred rather than love, but they are bonds nevertheless.

Frowning or hopeful, every man of leadership in any line of thought or effort must now look beyond the limits of his own country. The student of sociology may live in Berlin or St. Petersburg, Rome or London, or he may live in Melbourne or San Francisco or Buenos Ayres; but in whatever city he lives he must pay heed to the studies of men who live in each of the other cities.

When in America we study labor problems and attempt to deal with subjects such as life insurance for wage-workers, we turn to see what you do here in Germany, and we also turn to see what the far-off commonwealth of New Zealand is doing. When a great German scientist is warring against the most dreaded enemies of mankind, creatures of infinitesimal size which the microscope reveals in his blood, he may spend his holidays of study in Central Africa or in Eastern Asia; and he must know what is accomplished in the laboratories of Tokio, just as he must know the details of that practical application of science which has changed the Isthmus of Panama from a death-trap into what is almost a health resort.

Every progressive in China is striving to introduce Western methods of education and administration, and hundreds of European and American books are now translated into Chinese.

The influence of European governmental principles is strikingly illustrated by the fact that admiration for them has broken down the iron barriers of Moslem conservatism, so that their introduction has become a burning question in Turkey and Persia; while the very unrest, the impatience of European or American control, in India, Egypt, or the Philippines, takes the form of demanding that the Government be assimilated more closely to what it is in England or the United States. The deeds and works of any great statesman, the preachings of any great ethical, social, or political teacher, now find echoes in both hemispheres and in every continent. From a new discovery in science to a new method of combating or applying Socialism, there is no movement of note which can take place in any part of the globe without powerfully affecting masses of people in Europe, America, and Australia, in Asia and Africa. For weal or for woe, the peoples of mankind are knit together far closer than ever before.

Barriers of Moslem Conservatism Broken Down.

So much for the geographical side of the expansion of modern civilization. But only a few of the many and intense activities of modern civilization have found their expression on this side. The movement has been just as striking in its conquest over natural forces, in its searching inquiry into and about the soul of things.

The conquest over Nature has included an extraordinary increase in every form of knowledge of the world we live in, and also an extraordinary increase in the power of utilizing the forces of Nature. In both directions the advance has been very great during the past four or five centuries, and in both directions it has gone on with ever-increasing rapidity during the last century. After the great age of Rome had passed, the boundaries of knowledge shrank, and in many cases it was not until well-nigh our own times that her domain was once again pushed beyond the ancient landmarks.

About the year 150 A. D., Ptolemy, the geographer, published his map of Central Africa and the sources of the Nile, and this map was more accurate than any which we had as late as 1850 A. D. More was known of physical science, and more of the truth about the physical world was guessed at in the days of Pliny than was known or guessed until the modern movement began.

The Progress in the Last Century.

The case was the same as regards military science. At the close of the middle ages the weapons were what they had always been—sword, shield, bow, spear, and any improvement in them was more than offset by the loss in knowledge of military organization, in the science of war, and in military leadership since the days of Hannibal and Caesar. A hundred years ago, when this university was founded, the methods of transportation did not differ in the essentials from what they had been among the great civilized nations of antiquity. Travelers and merchandise went by land in wheeled vehicles or on beasts of burden, and by sea in boats propelled by sails or by oars; and news was conveyed as it always had been conveyed. What improvements there had been had been in degree only and not in kind, and in some respects there had been retrogression rather than advance.

There were many parts of Europe where the roads were certainly worse than the old Roman post-roads; and the Mediterranean Sea, for instance, was by no means as well policed as in the days of Trajan. Now steam and electricity have worked a complete revolution, and the resulting immensely increased ease of communication has in its turn completely changed all the physical questions of human life. A voyage from Egypt to England was nearly as serious an affair in the eighteenth century as in the second, and the news communications between the two lands were not materially improved.

A graduate of your university to-day can go to mid-Asia or mid-Africa with far less consciousness of performing a feat of note than would have been the case a hundred years ago with a student who visited Sicily and Andalusia. Moreover, the invention and use of machinery run by steam or electricity have worked a revolution in industry as great as the revolution in transportation that here again the difference between ancient and modern civilization is one not merely of degree but of kind.

In many vital respects the huge modern city differs more from all preceding cities than any of these differed one from the other; and the giant factory town is of and by itself one of the most formidable problems of modern life.

Steam and electricity have given the race dominion over land and water such as it never had before; and now the conquest of the air is directly impending. As books preserve thought through time, so the telegraph and the telephone transmit it through the space they annihilate, and therefore minds are swayed one by another without regard to the limitations of space and time, which formerly forced each community to work in comparative isolation. It is the same with the body as with the brain. The machinery of the factory and the farm enormously multiplies bodily skill and vigor. Countless trained intelligences are at work to teach us how to avoid or counteract the effects of waste. Of course some of the agents in the modern scientific development of natural resources deal with resources of such a kind that their development means their destruction, so that exploitation on a grand scale means an intense rapidity of development purchased at the cost of a speedy exhaustion.

Conquest of the Air Directly Impending.

The enormous and constantly increasing output of coal and iron necessarily means the approach of the day when our children's children, or their children's children, shall dwell in an ironless age—and, later on, in an age without coal—and will have to try to invent or develop new sources for the production of heat and use of energy.

But as regards many another natural resource scientific civilization teaches us how to preserve it through use. The best use of field and forest will leave them decade by decade, century by century, more fruitful, and we have barely begun to use the indestructible power that comes from harnessed water. The conquests of surgery, of medicine, the conquests in the entire field of hygiene and sanitation have been literally marvelous; the advances in the past century or two have been over more ground than was covered during the entire previous history of the human race.

The advances in the realm of pure intellect have been of equal note, and they have been both intensive and extensive. Great virgin fields of learning and wisdom have been discovered by few, and at the same time knowledge has spread among the many to a degree never dreamed of before. Old men among us have seen in their own generation the rise of the first rational science of the evolution of life. The astronomer and the chemist, the psychologist and the historian, and all their brethren in many different fields of wide endeavor, work with a training and knowledge and method which are in effect instruments of precision, differentiating their labors from the labors of their predecessors as the rifle is differentiated from the bow.

Advances in the Realm of Intellect.

The play of new forces is as evident in the moral and spiritual world as in the world of the mind and the body. Forces for good and forces for evil are everywhere evident, each acting with a hundred or a thousand fold the intensity with which it acted in former ages. Over the whole earth the swing of the pendulum grows more and more rapid, the mainspring coils and spreads at a rate constantly quickening, the whole world movement is of constantly accelerating velocity.

In this movement there are signs of much that bodes ill. The machinery is so highly geared, the tension and strain are so great, the effort and the output have alike so increased, that there is cause to dread the ruin that would come from any great accident, from any breakdown, and also the ruin that may come from the mere wearing out of the machine itself.

The only previous civilization with which our modern civilization can be in any way compared is that period of Graeco-Roman civilization extending, say, from the Athens of Themistocles to the Rome of Marcus Aurelius. Many of the forces and tendencies which were then at work are at work now. Knowledge, luxury, and refinement, wide material conquests, territorial administration on a vast scale, an increase in the mastery of mechanical appliances and in applied science—all these mark our civilization as they marked that wonderful civilization that flourished in the Mediterranean lands twenty centuries ago, and they preceded the downfall of the older civilization. Yet the differences are many and some of them are quite as striking as the similarities.

The single fact that the old civilization was based upon slavery shows the chasm that separates the two. Let me point out one further and very significant difference in the development of the two civilizations, a difference so obvious that it is astonishing that it has not been dwelt upon by men of letters.

One of the prime dangers of civilization has always been its tendency to cause the loss of the virile fighting virtues, of the fighting edge. When men get too comfortable and lead too luxurious lives there is always danger lest the softness eat like an acid into their manliness of fibre. The barbarian, because of the very conditions of his life, is forced to keep and develop certain hardy qualities which the man of civilization tends to lose, whether he be clerk, factory hand, merchant, or even a certain type of farmer. Now I will not assert that in modern civilized society these tendencies have been wholly overcome; but there has been a much more successful effort to overcome them than was the case in the early civilizations.

Danger of Loss of Virile Virtues.

This is curiously shown by the military history of the Graeco-Roman period as compared with the history of the last four or five centuries here in Europe and among nations of European descent. In the Grecian and Roman military history the change was steadily from a citizen army to an army of mercenaries. In the days of the early greatness of Athens, Thebes, and Sparta, in the days when the Roman Republic conquered what world it knew, the armies were filled with citizen soldiers. But gradually the citizens refused to serve in the armies or became unable to render good service.

The Greek States described by Polybius, with but few exceptions, hired others to do their fighting for them. The Romans of the days of Augustus had utterly ceased to furnish any cavalry, and were rapidly ceasing to furnish any infantry, to the legions and cohorts. When the civilization came to an end there were no longer citizens in the ranks of the soldiers. The change from the citizen army to the army of mercenaries had been completed.

Now, the exact reverse has been the case with us in modern times. A few centuries ago the mercenary soldier was the principal figure in most armies, and in great numbers of cases the mercenary soldier was an alien. In the wars of religion in France, in the Thirty Years' War in Germany, in the wars that immediately thereafter marked the beginning of the breakup of the great Polish Kingdom, the regiments and brigades of foreign soldiers formed a striking and leading feature in every army. Too often the men of the country in which the fighting took place played merely the ignoble part of victims, the burghers and peasants appearing in but limited numbers in the mercenary armies by which they were plundered.

Disappearance of Mercenary Troops.

Gradually this has all changed, until now practically every army is a citizen army, and the mercenary has almost disappeared, while the army exists on a vaster scale than ever before in history. This is so among the military monarchies of Europe. In our own civil war of the United States the same thing occurred, peaceful people as we are. At that time more than two generations had passed since the War of Independence. During this time of that period the people had been engaged in no life-and-death struggle; and yet, when the civil war broke out, and after some costly and bitter lessons at the beginning, the fighting spirit of the people was shown to better advantage than ever before. The war was peculiarly a war for a principle, a war waged for each side for an ideal, and while faults and shortcomings were plentiful among the combatants, there was comparatively little sordidness of motive or conduct.

In such a giant struggle, where across the warp of so many interests is shot the woof of so many purposes, dark strands and bright, strands sombre and brilliant, are always intertwined; inevitably there was corruption here and there in the civil war; but all the leaders on both sides, and the great majority of the enormous masses of fighting men, wholly disregarded, and were wholly uninfluenced by, pecuniary considerations.

There were, of course, foreigners who came over to serve as soldiers of fortune for money or for love of adventure; but the foreign-born citizens served in much the same proportion, and from the same motives as, the native-born. Taken as a whole, it was, even more than the Revolutionary war, a true citizens' fight, and the armies of Grant and Lee were as emphatically citizen armies as Athenian, Theban, or Spartan armies in the great age of Greece, or as a Roman army in the days of the republic.

The Relations of Wealth and Politics.

Another striking contrast in the course of modern civilization as compared with the later stages of the Graeco-Roman or classic civilization is to be found in the relations of wealth and politics. In classic times, as the civilization advanced toward its zenith, politics became a recognized means of accumulating great wealth. Caesar was again and again on the verge of bankruptcy; he spent an enormous fortune; and he recouped himself by the money which he made out of his political-military career. Augustus established imperial Rome on firm foundations by the use he made of the huge fortune he had acquired by plunder.

What a contrast is offered by the careers of Washington and Lincoln! There were a few exceptions in ancient days, but the immense majority of the Greeks and the Romans, as their civilizations culminated, accepted money-making on a large scale as one of the incidents of a successful public career. Now all of this is in sharp contrast to what has happened within the last two or three centuries. During this time there has been a steady growth away from the theory that money-making is permissible in an honorable public career.

In this respect the standard has been constantly elevated, and things which statesmen had no hesitation in doing three centuries or two centuries ago, and which did not seriously hurt a public career even a century ago, are now utterly impossible. Wealthy men still exercise a large, and sometimes an improper, influence in politics, but it is apt to be an indirect influence; and in the advanced states the mere suspicion that the wealth of public men is obtained or added to as an incident of their public careers will bar them from public life.

Speaking generally, wealth may very greatly influence modern political life, but it is not acquired in political life. The colonial administrators, German or American, French or English, of this generation lead careers which, as compared with the careers of other men of like ability, show too little rather than too much regard for money making, and literally a world scandal would be caused by conduct which a Roman Pro-Consul would have regarded as moderate, and which would not have been especially uncommon even in the administration of England a century and a half ago.

On the whole the great statesmen of the last few generations have been either men of moderate means, or, if men of wealth, men whose wealth was diminished rather than increased by their public services.

I have dwelt on these points merely because it is well to emphasize in the most emphatic fashion the fact that in many respects there is a complete lack of analogy between the civilization of to-day and the only other civilization in any way comparable to it, that of the ancient Graeco-Roman lands. There are, of course, many points in which the analogy is close, and in some of these points the resemblances are as ominous as they are striking.

Present Day Civilization Is Unique.

But most striking of all is the fact that in point of physical extent, of wide diversity of interest, and of extreme velocity of movement, the present civilization can be compared to nothing that has ever gone before. It is now literally a world movement, and the movement is growing ever more rapid and is ever reaching into new fields. Any considerable influence exerted at one point is certain to be felt with greater or less effect at almost every other point. Every path of activity open to the human intellect is followed with an eagerness and success never hitherto dreamed of. We have established complete liberty of conscience, and, in consequence, a complete liberty for mental activity. All free and daring souls have before them a well-nigh limitless opening for endeavor of any kind.

Hitherto every civilization that has arisen has been able to develop only a comparatively few activities—that is, its field of endeavor has been limited in kind as well as in locality. There have, of course, been great movements, but they were of practically only one form of activity, and, although usually this set in motion other kinds of activities, such was not always the case.

The great religious movements have been the pre-eminent examples of this type. But they are not the only ones. Such peoples as the Mongols and the Phoenicians, at almost opposite poles of cultivation, have represented movements in which one element, military or commercial, so overshadowed all other elements that the movement died out chiefly because it was one-sided.

The Mongolian Movement of the Thirteenth Century.

The extraordinary outburst of activity among the Mongols of the thirteenth century was almost purely a military movement, without even any great administrative side; and it was therefore well-night purely a movement of destruction. The individual prowess and hardihood of the Mongols, and the perfection of their military organization, rendered their armies incomparably superior to those of any European or any other Asiatic power of that day. They conquered from the Yellow Sea to the Persian Gulf and the Adriatic; they seized the imperial throne of China; they slew the Caliph in Bagdad; they founded dynasties in India. The fanaticism of Christianity and the fanaticism of Mohammedanism were alike powerless against them. The valor of the bravest fighting men in Europe was impotent to check them. They trampled Russia into bloody mire beneath the hoofs of their horses; they drew red furrows of destruction across Poland and Hungary; they overthrew with ease any force from Western Europe that dared encounter them.

Yet they had no root of permanence; their work was mere evil while it lasted, and it did not last long; and when they vanished they left hardly a trace behind them. So the extraordinary Phoenician civilization was almost purely a mercantile, a business civilization, and though it left an impress on the life that came after, this impress was faint indeed compared to that left, for instance, by the Greeks with their many-sided development.

What Is to Become of the Civilization of To-day.

Yet the Greek civilization itself fell, because this many-sided development became too exclusively one of intellect, at the expense of character, at the expense of the fundamental qualities which fit men to govern both themselves and others. When the Greek lost the sterner virtues, when his soldiers lost the fighting edge, and his statesmen grew corrupt, while the people became a faction-torn and pleasure-loving rabble, then the doom of Greece was at hand, and not all their cultivation, their intellectual brilliancy, their artistic development, their adroitness in speculative science could save the Hellenic peoples as they bowed before the sword of the iron Roman.

What is the lesson to us to-day? Are we to go the way of the older civilizations? The immense increase in the area of civilized activity to-day, so that it is nearly coterminous with the world's surface; the immense increase in the multitudinous variety of its activities; the immense increase in the velocity of the world movement—are all these to mean merely that the crash will be all the more complete and terrible when it comes? We cannot be certain that the answer will be in the negative; but of this we can be certain, that we shall not go down in ruin unless we deserve and earn our end. There is no necessity for us to fall; we can hew out our destiny for ourselves, if only we have the wit and the courage and the honesty.

Importance of "the Things of the Spirit."

Personally, I do not believe that our civilization will fall. I think that on the whole we have grown better and not worse. I think that on the whole the future holds more for us than even the great past has held. But, assuredly, the dreams of golden glory in the future will not come true unless, high of heart and strong of hand, by our own mighty deeds we make them come true. We cannot afford to develop any one set of qualities, any one set of activities, at the cost of seeing others, equally necessary, atrophied. Neither the military efficiency of the Mongol, the extraordinary business ability of the Phoenician, nor the subtle and polished intellect of the Greek availed to avert destruction.

We the men of to-day and of the future need many qualities if we are to do our work well. We need first of all and most important of all the qualities which stand at the base of individual, of family life, the fundamental and essential qualities—the homely, everyday, all-important virtues. If the average man will not work, if he has not in him the will and the power to be a good husband and father; if the average woman is not a good housewife, a good mother of many healthy children, then the State will topple, will go down, no matter what may be its brilliance of artistic development or material achievement.

But these homely qualities are not enough. There must in addition be that power of organization, that power of working in common for a common end, which the German people have shown in such signal fashion during the last half-century.

Ideal Civilization No Impossible Dream.

Moreover, the things of the spirit are even more important than the things of the body. We can well do without the hard intolerance and arid intellectual barrenness of what was worst in the theological systems of the past, but there has never been greater need of a high and fine religious spirit than at the present time. So, while we can laugh good-humoredly at some of the pretensions of modern philosophy in its various branches, it would be worse than folly on our part to ignore our need of intellectual leadership. Your own great Frederick once said that if he wished to punish a province he would leave it to be governed by philosophers; the sneer had in it an element of justice; and yet no one better than the great Frederick knew the value of philosophers, the value of men of science, men of letters, men of art. It would be a bad thing indeed to accept Tolstoy as a guide in social and moral matters; but it would also be a bad thing not to have Tolstoy, not to profit by the lofty side of his teachings.

There are plenty of scientific men whose hard arrogance, whose cynical materialism, whose dogmatic intolerance, put them on a level with the bigoted mediaeval ecclesiasticism which they denounce. Yet our debt to scientific men is incalculable, and our civilization of to-day would have left from it all that which most highly distinguishes it if the work of the great masters of science during the past four centuries were now undone or forgotten.

Never has philanthropy, humanitarianism, seen such development as now; and though we must all beware of the folly, and the viciousness no worse than folly, which marks the believer in the perfectibility of man when his heart runs away with his head, or when vanity usurps the place of conscience, yet we must remember also that it is only by working along the lines laid down by the philanthropists, by the lovers of mankind, that we can be sure of lifting our civilization to a higher and more permanent plane of well-being than was ever attained by any preceding civilization.

Unjust war is to be abhorred; but woe to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all who would harm it; and woe thrice over to the nation in which the average man loses the fighting edge, loses the power to serve as a soldier if the day of need should arise.

Disarmament Impossible.

It is no impossible dream to build up a civilization in which morality, ethical development, and a true feeling of brotherhood shall all alike be divorced from false sentimentality, and from the rancorous and evil passions which, curiously enough, so often accompany professions of sentimental attachment to the rights of man; in which a high material development in the things of the body shall be achieved without subordination of the things of the soul; in which there shall be a genuine desire for peace and justice without loss of those virile qualities without which no love of peace or justice shall avail any race; in which the fullest development of scientific research, the great distinguishing feature of our present civilization, shall yet not imply a belief that intellect can ever take the place of character—for, from the standpoint of the nation as of the individual, it is character that is the one vital possession.

Finally, this world movement of civilization, this movement which is now felt throbbing in every corner of the globe, should bind the nations of the world together while yet leaving unimpaired that love of country in the individual citizen which in the present stage of the world's progress is essential to the world's well-being. You, my hearers, and I who speak to you, belong to different nations. Under modern conditions the books we read, the news sent by telegraph to our newspapers, the strangers we meet, half of the things we hear and do each day, all tend to bring us into touch with other peoples. Each people can do justice to itself only if it does justice to others; but each people can do its part in the world movement for all only if it first does its duty within its own household. The good citizen must be a good citizen of his own country first before he can with advantage be a citizen of the world at large. I wish you well. I believe in you and your future. I admire and wonder at the extraordinary greatness and variety of your achievements in so many and such widely different fields; and my admiration and regard are all the greater, and not the less, because I am so profound a believer in the institutions and the people of my own land.

PH. D. DEGREE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Emperor William, for the First Time, Attends the Ceremony.

BERLIN, May 12.—Ex-President Roosevelt to-day after his lecture on "The World Movement" received from the university the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Emperor William honored the occasion with his presence. It was the first time that he had graced a conferment, and the courtesy was significant, in view of the fact that the German Court is in mourning for the Emperor's uncle, King Edward.

The ceremony of conferring the degree was staged and conducted with impressive simplicity. There were no flags or emblems of royalty, and the walls of the "Aula" were bare, save for the rows of busts of Germany's famous scholars and scientific men.

The only touches of color were furnished by the Senators of the university, with their robes of scarlet and blue, and the five heads of the students' corps, who wore blue jackets, white breeches, jackboots, and parti-colored sashes.

Four hundred guests of the university who held cards of admission were seated when Emperor William, accompanying Mr. Roosevelt, entered the hall from a side door. As they appeared the university choir chanted "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz." They were followed by Empress Auguste Victoria, Princess Victoria Luise, Prince and Princess Eitel Friedrich, Prince and Princess August Wilhelm, Prince Adalbert, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss

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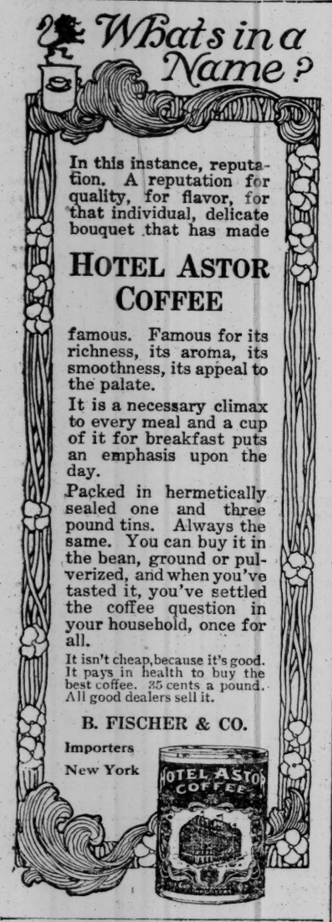

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(Half block east of Broadway.) NEW YORK.

All coffee ails yield to well-made

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"JOKERS" CUT OUT OF UTILITIES BILL

Senator Davis Has His Own Amendments Eliminated Despite Protests from Grady.

INCOME TAX LIKELY TO WIN

Senate Passes Bill to Establish Night Court for Women—Supply Bill Through the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—With Senator Thomas F. Grady, minority leader of the upper house, entering a vigorous protest, Senator George A. Davis of Erie contrived today to have taken out of the Public Service Commissions bill the amendments put in at his request on Tuesday, which it has been declared would have the effect of nullifying the 80-cent gas law, making possible stockwatering to the extent of millions by public service corporations, and opening the way for decisions by the Public Service Commissions to permit street car companies to charge more than a 5-cent fare on their lines within the city limits.

Majority Leader Merritt of the Assembly, on whose assertion that the amendments were desired by "friends of the Parker bill," Senator Davis had them introduced and accepted in the Senate, declined to-day absolutely to say from whom he received them.

"I must admit that I did not know what the effect of the amendments would be, and in this, perhaps, I was at fault," said Mr. Merritt. "I acted the unaccustomed part of a messenger boy in this instance, but I guess I won't do it again."

Senator Davis lost no time when the Senate met to-day in repudiating the amendment and in moving that they be stricken out. This was done at once, the only voice raised in protest being Senator Grady's.

"I understand that Senator Grady is to press the amendments, but I do not care to stand sponsor for them," Senator Davis said. "I desire that they be taken out of the bill. They may be offered again when the bill is moved for final passage."

"I desire to offer the amendments," Grady said. "They were asked for by gentlemen who appeared before the committee and there is not one of them that cannot be justified."

Advocates of the Federal income tax amendment declared to-day that the Senate would adopt Senator Davenport's resolution committing the Legislature to the approval of the amendment when it comes up on Tuesday. Another phase of the question developed to-day when Senator Newcomb introduced a resolution calling on Congress to submit an amendment for an income tax for emergency purposes only. The plan proposed by Senator Newcomb would permit a tax on incomes except those consisting of interest on bonds issued by the United States or by any State or municipality. It also provides that when Congress shall establish such a tax it shall set forth the purpose for which the revenue to be derived shall be used and that such tax shall remain in force not more than three years.

The Senate passed to-day the bill affecting the inferior courts of New York City recommended by the Page Commission. Among its provisions is one establishing a night court for women. Others extend the hours during which the night courts shall be open and prohibit the designation of policemen as probation officers. The bill was amended by the Senate, and will be returned to the Assembly, which is expected to concur in the changes.

The McGrath bill legalizing amateur baseball games on Sunday between 3 and 6 P. M. was reported by the Codes Committee to-day, Senators Brackett and Davenport dissenting, and on Senator Brough's motion it was advanced to a third reading. Senators have received almost as many telegrams denouncing the McGrath bill as they have messages favoring the Hinman-Green Direct Nominations bill. Those who have canvassed the Senate say there is little hope of securing its passage, although they believe that if amended so as to apply only to New York City it may receive the necessary twenty-six votes.

The annual supply bill, carrying $11,413,194, had to run the gauntlet of Democratic criticism in the Assembly to-day. Last year's supply bill carried $7,082,066.

"What excuse can be offered for this startling increase?" asked Assemblyman Chanler. "Four millions more for supplies, four millions more for general appropriations—eight millions in excess of last year for New York to go down in its pockets for. What did we get for it?"

Mr. Chanler attacked the appropriation of $23,000 for a "yacht" for Supt. of Public Works Stevens.

"I was President of the State Canal Board for two years," he said, "and we found it perfectly feasible to go about in a cheap launch and stop at hotels. Why this palatial yacht?"

The bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

FISHKILL TO BE MELZINGA.

When Merged with Matteawan, Under Terms of Bill Reported.

ALBANY, May 12.—The Senate Cities Committee reported to-day the bill to merge the villages of Fishkill and Matteawan, and to charter the new city of Melzinga, which is to be governed by a commission of three men chosen by the people, who are to possess all administrative and executive functions.

The charter also makes provision for the initiative, referendum, and recall. The committee amended thebill so as to require 50 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. of the voters to initiate legalization.

After being petitioned, if the commission fails to act favorably on a proposal, it must refer the question to a vote of all the qualified electors of the city.

HINMAN-GREEN BILL DEAD.

Leaders Say Senate Will Agree with Assembly on Direct Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—The legislative leaders predicted to-day that when the primary reform measures come up in the Senate next Wednesday that body will repeat the action of the Assembly in defeating the Hinman-Green bill and passing the Meade-Phillips bill.

The Assembly sent the Meade-Phillips bill, which was passed by the lower House yesterday, to the Senate this afternoon. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee with the understanding that the committee would meet before Wednesday's session of the Senate and report that measure, together with the other primary bills, which have been made a special order for Wednesday.

Gov. Hughes had no comment to make to-day on the defeat by the Assembly of the bill he has fought so hard to have passed

POLICEMAN KELLY ON TRIAL.

Widow of Basso Says She "Must Come to See Vengeance Done."

As the result of one of Mayor Gaynor's incursions into police matters, Thomas Kelly, a policeman, jointly indicted for manslaughter in the first degree with a boxing-master and a bartender, was put on trial yesterday in General Sessions before Judge O'Sullivan. The witnesses for the prosecution are Italians.

Sebato Basso was porter in a saloon at 158th Street and Forest Avenue, where, on June 28, he got into a row with John De Wald, the bartender, over the allowance of eight glasses of beer a day which constituted a part of his wages. Mrs. De Wald came in for part of the Italian's attack. He returned to his home badly battered and died there from a fracture of the skull.

Rocco Savino, a musician, testified that he saw Basso being dragged into the saloon by Kelly, and followed to watch events. There, with the bartender's aid, the Italian was carried upstairs, where, it is understood, Mrs. De Wald refused to make any complaint against him. eH landed in a heap on the first landing a few minutes later. At this point Kelly and De Wald were joined by a boxing master, John A. Hayne, Savino says, and the three proceeded to prop the Italian against the wall. He says that Kelly hit him across the head with his club, and held him while the boxing master planted several blows in his face. "With a certain club" are the words used in the indictment.

Mrs. Basso, a cripple, described the condition in which her husband was brought home that night.

Assistant District Attorney Buckner told her she need not come back to-day, but she hobbled away, muttering brokenly to herself as the tears filled her eyes. Judge O'Sullivan, on the point of dismissing the jury for the day, called to the interpreter, and after a moment's conference said:

"I feel that the jury are entitled to know what this witness just said, as showing her attitude in this case. The interpreter tells me that her words were, 'I must come back. I must come back to see vengeance done.'"

It is thought that the case will reach some disposition to-day.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN ELECTION

All the Old Officers Renamed with the Exception of Kenyon Cox.

The Academy of Design elected five new members at its annual meeting on Wednesday. These were John M. Carrère of the firm of Carrère & Hastings, architects; William Rutherford Mead of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects, and Montague Flagg, Albert L. Groll, and Birge Harrison, painters. Montague Flagg is a portrait painter, and took the Thomas R. Proctor Prize for the best portrait in the exhibition of the Winter Academy. Messrs. Groll and Harrison are landscape painters, the former being noted for his pictures of Arizona and the latter for his snow scenes.

The election of officers for the coming year also took place at this meeting. Kenyon Cox refused the renomination as Recording Secretary and retired to become a member of the Academic Council. His place is to be taken by Charles C. Curran. The other officers were re-elected, and include: President—John W. Alexander; Vice President—Herbert Adams; Corresponding Secretary—Harry W. Watrous; Treasurer—Francis C. Jones. The members of the council are Edwin H. Blashfield, Frederick W. Kost, Frederick Dielman, Cass Gilbert, Kenyon Cox, and Frederick Bellard Williams.

George de Forest Brush, Douglas Volk, and George W. Breck, who was connected with the American Academy in Rome, are announced among the new teachers at the Academy for next year. A new feature in the Fall will be a series of lectures on architecture.

TRADE SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

The Stuyvesant Night Classes Show What They Can Do.

Those who visited the Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, in East Fifteenth Street, by invitation last night saw the 600 students hard at work plumbing, cabinet making, doing problems in electric wiring, and other branches of trade. The exhibition, which is the second annual one to be held at this school, is given for the purpose of interesting the boys' parents and friends in the work of the school and increasing its utility.

There are twenty-three classes altogether under the following heads: Carpentry, cabinet making, pattern making, forging and tool making, machine shop practice, plumbing, electric wiring, practical electricity, electrical engineering, steam engineering, applied physics, elementary chemistry, industrial chemistry, shop mathematics, advanced mathematics, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, and commercial drawing.

Dr. Ernest von Nardroff, the Principal, was on hand to show the many visitors about, and he had a number of assistants detailed to do the same work. The rooms which attracted the largest crowds were the electrical workshops, the forge room, and the pattern-making room.

WOMEN FASTERS NOW TURN TO MILK DIET

Three-Day Period of Total Abstinence Ends with the Trio in Fine Fettle.

TEMPTERS PURSUE THEM

All Kinds of Dainties Sent to Them, but They Will Have Nothing of That Sort.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 12.—Mrs. Keith Trask, Miss Ann Townsend, and Miss Marion McKellar, the young women who set out four days ago to abstain absolutely from food for three days and then for the ensuing ten days or two weeks to take nothing but milk and the juice of oranges and lemons for nourishment, have reached the milk and orange juice stage of their self-imposed task, and each of the three declares that she feels much stronger and better than she did four days ago. Each declares also that she will continue to the end of the appointed fourteen days.

On this point, however, the friends of the three say that they are not convinced by any means of the ability of the girls to make good their words. And if the attraction of daintily prepared food, cakes, and candies shall prove sufficiently effective their words will be broken, for all Garden City and Hempstead has banded together in an effort to tempt the fasters to break their pledge.

Mrs. Trask, Miss Townsend, and Miss McKellar, they admit themselves, probably never before in their lives were overwhelmed with gifts of food and candy as they have been in the last four days. A favorite amusement here now is the preparation by friends of the young women of cakes and pies and fudge, which always are taken to the homes of one or the other of the fasters to be eaten. Parties of this sort have lost none of their vogue because the hostesses frequently have fled from their guests and their confectionery charms.

The young women admit now that it is unpleasant even to take a walk through familiar streets. They are certain to be met by dozens of invitations to partake of a glass of soda and even friends who extend no invitations of this sort see to it that they are prepared with candy of their own which they can munch ostentatiously.

The necessity, under the regimen they have adopted, of taking a tumbler of milk at the beginning of every waking hour, is another source of hardship to the fasters, for each of the three admitted to-day—the first of the milk diet—that it is decidedly awkward to walk through the streets carrying a bottle of milk and a glass. Yet the ministrations of their friends make it equally unpleasant for any of the three to stay within doors, and they practically have deserted the home of Mrs. Trask's mother, where they have spent the last four days.

All three of the young women have ben in rather poor health, and adopted their combined fast and diet after reading in a magazine of the benefits to be derived from such a course. Mrs. Trask and Miss Townsend both assert that they can feel the expected benefits, but Miss Townsend admitted ruefully this morning that if her rest was to continue to be broken as it has been in the last few nights by dreams of juicy steaks and chops surrounded by green vegetables and baked potatoes the benefits derived from the fast well might be rendered useless by the ill results of broken sleep.

FASTED 39 DAYS, THEN DIED.

Seattle Man Followed Woman Doctor's Advice and Took Starvation Treatment

SEATTLE, May 12.—L. E. Rader, formerly prominent in State politics and at one time a member of the Legislature, died yesterday after fasting thirty-nine days.

Rader had been suffering from stomach trouble, and upon the advice of a woman physician decided to take the "starvation treatment."

12 LOST IN SALTILLO WRECK.

Current Flung Women and Children from Gangplank.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Twelve persons, five of them women and one a child, were drowned when the river packet City of Saltillo went to the bottom late last night at Glen Point, thirty miles south of St. Louis. The packet, which carried twenty-seven passengers, mostly women and children, and a crew of thirty, left St. Louis at 7 o'clock with a heavy cargo, including cattle and live stock, and the voyage was considered precarious because of the great amount of driftwood floating in the river, due to the annual Spring rise.

Of the two known dead one was the wife and the other the daughter of Isaac T. Rhea, President of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Company, owner of the boat. Mrs. Rhea was dragged from the water alive, but died within an hour. The body of Miss Anna Rhea has not been recovered. Miss Louise Rhea, another daughter, escaped. The remaining dead are:

S. C. Baker, first clerk of the steamer.
Mrs. Joseph Harris, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. Archie Patterson, Savannah, Tenn.
Archie Patterson, Jr., 2 years old.
William J. Pickett, salesman, St. Louis, Mo.
Fowler Post, third clerk.
Miss Lena Wall, Nashville, Tenn.
Head porter, name unknown.
Cabin boy, name unknown.
A roustabout, name unknown.

The boat struck and sank in twenty feet of water, but close to the bank. At the inquest it was testified that the loss of the lives of the passengers was due to the chivalry of the men in obeying Capt. Henry Crane's order, "Women and children first."

While the men stood back the women were first to attempt to cross the gangplank after it touched ground. At the same moment the current forced the plank against a tree and threw all on the plank into the river.

The witnesses all paid tribute to the heroism of S. C. Baker, clerk of the Saltillo, who was swept overboard and drowned, and declared that the courage of the officers of the boat prevented a greater loss of life.

The City of Saltillo was built at Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1892, and was 200 feet long, 37 feet wide, and drew 6½ feet. At the time of the accident she was bound for Waterloo, Ala., on the Tennessee River.

WAR VETERAN WEDS OLD LOVE

But Not Before She Had Been Twice Married and Widowed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 12.—A romance beginning in the civil war times was revealed to-day by the marriage of William Leichtle, 67 years old, veteran of that war and of several Indian campaigns, and Mrs. Mary Mueller, 55 years old, both of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Mueller, when 18, married Leichtle's brother, Alexander, while William, who was a lover of hers, was fighting in the civil war. He missed a second chance, because he was chasing redskins in 1877, when his brother died. The widow married again, and on Leichtle returning home from the Wild West he found she was Mrs. Michael Mueller.

Mueller died in 1895, when William Leichtle was again roaming, this time in South America. But he finally heard the news, and came back to court his old love. He has two married daughters.

NIXON AGAINST SHIP SUBSIDY.

Plan, He Declares, Would Be Ineffective and Unconstitutional.

Lewis Nixon, speaking on "Commerce" before the Brooklyn Democratic Club in the Johnstone Building last night, said that he was opposed to the plan of a ship subsidy on the ground that it would be ineffective and unconstitutional.

To aid shipping interests of the United States he advocated preferential inspection and insurance as methods of restoring American shipping to the seas. At present, he said, dependence on foreign carriers is costing the United States $300,000,000 a year. Mr. Nixon opposed the policy of purchasing American ships abroad, and advocated the building of American vessels in this country.

Bible Society Is Flourishing.

The ninety-fourth annual meeting of the American Bible Society, held yesterday at the Bible House, President Theophilus A. Brouwer presiding, produced an annual report showing the society to be in a flourishing condition. The managers whose terms of office had expired were re-elected.

Founders and Patriots' Dinner To-night

The Founders and Patriots of America will hold their annual dinner this evening at the Hotel Manhattan. Among those expected to speak are Vice President Sherman, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Gen. James Grant Wilson, ex-Gov. Woodruff of Connecticut, Col. R. E. Prime, W. M. Chandler, and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Johnson.

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"THE EDDY"

By Clarence L. Cullen

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"It scores a triumph."—*New York Times.*

"Dramatic directness, incisive audacity in character drawing."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"A picture of the present, painted vividly and by a master hand."—*Washington Herald.*

"A wonderfully clear-cut reflection of certain phases of American life which we cannot ignore, however much we may deplore them. Shows a rare and sympathetic insight into feminine character."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

"The scene which forces the heroine to leave her mother's home is one of the strongest in a novel filled with remarkably drawn incidents."—*Pittsburg Post.*

"A problem of modern life new to fiction."—*New York Herald.*

"The theme and treatment will, without doubt, make 'The Eddy' one of the most widely discussed books of the year."—*Boston Courier.*

"'The Eddy' will rank close to the top among books of the year 1910."—*Detroit Tribune.*

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ROSS'S BELFAST GINGER ALE

THE superior imported Ginger Ale that the discriminating ask for *by name.* You are sure to be served Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale at the home of the hostess who prides herself on knowing what men like best.

And you can be sure of buying it in hotels, restaurants and cafes that are frequented by people who can appreciate the delicate refinement of flavor found only in "Ross's."

Sold also by grocers and wine merchants. Obtainable on almost any transatlantic steamship line.

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Silk Half Stockings?

Certainly! Every man likes to wear them. Every man can wear them. If the matter of cost enters into the case throw it out, for at "The Store of Certain Satisfaction"—Bloomingdales'—Silk Half Hose are sold for as little as twenty-nine cents.

They Are Pure Silk and Strictly First Quality.

8,600 pairs of them in black, and they have reinforced heels and toes. Half again as much is the real worth. They were made for a Western store, but the manufacturer was tardy, and the goods came back. Hard luck for him, but great good fortune for you. Silk Half Hose—think of it—for.... 29c

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IF You are tired of the High Rent of Your New York Apartment, of the small rooms, the crowded subways, the lack of fresh air, with no room for the children to play in, and would like, instead, to find the right kind of a suburban home, where you have no pioneering to do, in a beautiful section of Cranford, New Jersey, with boating in Summer and skating in Winter on the Rahway River, which winds through the town, send a postal to the Normandie Park Co., 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for a few photographs showing the striking contrast between what you now put up with and what you could enjoy.

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ANNOUNCE FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MAY 13TH & 14TH,

An important Clearance Sale of

Dresses for Misses

Suits & Coats for Juniors

The latest models of the season

We could not exaggerate the importance of the occasion—even if we would. The offerings are of such extraordinary character that it is well within the bounds of truth to say that nothing of equal interest has thus far occurred this season.

The garments involved are our very finest grades and the materials are new, desirable and those now in strongest popular demand.

The price reductions are almost without precedent.

Dresses for Misses—Sizes 14, 16 & 18 years

Suitable for afternoon or evening wear. Of foulard, messaline, chiffon, voile, French serge, challis, all-over laces, nets, chiffon and crepe meteor.

Values 19.75 to 55.00—at 10.00, 16.50 & 25.00

Reefer Suits—Sizes 8 to 14 years

Of storm serges, checked worsteds or hair line serges. Value 12.50, at 5.00

Wool Suits for Juniors—Sizes 12 to 16 years

2 and 3 piece models of French serges, basket weaves or worsteds. All colors as well as black and white checks.

Value 20.00 at 10.00 Value 30.00 at 15.00

Wool Coats for Girls—Sizes 6 to 16 years.

The latest 1910 models; of French or storm serges, worsted or English mixtures. All lined throughout.

Value 10.50 at 4.50 Value 20.00 at 7.50

SPECIAL, FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

The most remarkable sale ever held in this city of

Blouses for Boys—AGES, 3 TO 16 YEARS

A foremost maker's entire sample line

Negligee models fashioned of the finest Scotch madras, silks and mercerized fabrics; with soft shirt collars; long or short sleeves. Peter Pan or Middy styles. Values 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 & 2.50, at 55c

Straw Hats for Boys & Children

of Milan or sennet braids; in Middy or Jack Tar models. "Special" at 1.35

An extraordinary Sale of

All-wool Suits for Boys

At occasional intervals this department distinguishes itself by a most unusual offering, such as to-day's. The garments involved are a surplus of our regular assortments made up to our own order, and in even the slightest details are equal to the exactions of the Saks standard of making and finish.

A large variety of attractively designed suits; this season's newest patterns and models, Special at 3.95

Double-breasted & Norfolk Suits

with Extra Knickerbockers. In very desirable patterns; all alpaca lined and finished with the utmost care. "Special" at 6.95

Suits for Dress or School Wear

An extensive assortment at 5.00 to 20.00

Washable Suits

Russian & Sailor Blouse Models

With or without collars; trimmed in an extensive variety of designs. Of all the favored wash fabrics, in plain white colors. Exceptional value at 1.95

Suits in Double-breasted, Norfolk, Russian and Sailor Blouse Models

Of linen, crash, khaki and mercerized cloths, in all the newest models. Made and finished with extreme care. 2.95

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Keiller's Marmalade in the morning. Also at noon. And at dinner too. It's good *any* time. It has been good for 103 years.

Keiller's "Since 1797" **Marmalade**

TO-DAY
FRIDAY, MAY 13TH

16 Diamonds, 3⅝ carats.....	$300
12 Diamonds, 2 5-64 carats....	145
7 Diamonds, 2⅛ carats.....	175
16 Diamonds, 3¼ carats.....	200
16 Diamonds, 3 3-32 carats....	275
3 Diamonds, 1¾ carats	39
19 Diamonds, 1¾ carats.....	125
3 Diamonds, 2 1-64 carats....	49
7 Diamonds, 1¼ carats.....	100
48 Diamonds, ¼ of a carat...	12

Cutting diamonds received direct from the London Syndicate in their rough state enables me to undersell retail jewelers who must buy from wholesale jewelers. My prices are about one-half less than they can offer the same grade for. My refund agreement is as good as a bond to protect you against loss.

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Awnings for City and Country Homes; Boats also.

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THE WHITMAN
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Lightest, safest. Stylish. Sore backs impossible. Everything from Saddle to Spur
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Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.
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Old Floors Made to Look Like New in Private Homes or Business Offices
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which represents many unique designs, embellishing Oriental ideas.
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10c CIGAR
Factory output now at rate of 24,000,000 annually. 36th year of continued increased sales. Factory—Manchester, New Hampshire.

ADVERTISEMENT.
The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

PAYNE SAYS TARIFF HAS MADE US RICH

Declares People of Whole Country Are Now Prosperous Beyond Their Dreams.

PARTY PLEDGE CARRIED OUT

Real Revision Downward Effected and Increased Revenue Assured—First of Speeches for Campaign Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Defending what he declared to be "the best tariff law ever passed," Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, joint maker of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, addressed the House for two hours this afternoon on the merits of that measure. His speech began the twenty-four-hour general debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Payne declared that the Republican Party had fulfilled its platform promises, and to the present tariff law he attributed the fact that "the people of the whole country are enjoying prosperity beyond their dreams." He described as foolish the contention that the tariff had anything to do with the increased cost of commodities, stating that for ten years past these prices had been increasing yearly.

On the ad valorem basis, Mr. Payne said, the new law had reduced rates 7.7 per cent., while on a dutiable and free basis the rates had been reduced 17.6. Reviewing many of the schedules now in effect, the Republican floor leader said:

"We make no apologies for the increase on wines and liquors and on other luxuries. No fair-minded citizen will criticise one of them. There were also some increases in the cotton schedule, which were necessary to the protection of the industry in accordance with the principles of the Republican platform. But the great bulk of the changes were in the way of reduction of duties, and from whatever standpoint you look at it the law shows a reduction in rates."

Then Mr. Payne presented a series of figures and tables to show the specific reductions made from the rates of the Dingley law. He then went on to show the increases in imports under the new tariff, comparing its first six months' results with the corresponding six months under the Dingley law. He presented a table showing increases in imports ranging from 10 to 100 per cent. in hides, iron ore, pig iron, tin plate, machinery, leather, and lumber.

"Before the bill was passed," he said, "retailers of woolen goods started the story that an increase in the tariff had increased the price of their goods. Not a single increase was made in a single rate of duty in the whole woolen schedule.

"The first requisite of a good tariff," he continued, "is that it must meet the expenditures of the Government. From the day this bill went into effect it has accomplished all that was predicted for it.

"The prices of commodities have been increasing for ten years the world over. One reason for the advance is not only the great increase in the production of gold, but the cheaper methods of producing it. The supply is greater than the demand, and is obtained with less cost. As gold is the measure of all values the commodities are higher because of its decrease in value. This accounts in part, for the general increase in prices.

"The increases in price are upon articles on which the duty has been lowered by the present law or else remains where it was under the Dingley law. All kinds of farm products, meats, butter, eggs, poultry, all foods, hides, leathers, shoes, and raw cotton show reductions in duty and increases in price."

A considerable portion of Mr. Payne's speech was devoted to the print paper and wood pulp schedules and to existing differences on these with Canada. He indirectly suggested that this situation might be remedied by some agreement made between the Chief Executive and the Canadian Government, to be ratified by Congress. The attitude of the press, he said, encouraged Canada to hold out at this time. The duty on print paper, he maintained, had been cut to the very lowest point at which our factories could compete with Canada.

The Payne speech is the opening gun in defense of the tariff.

POLES CRITICISE TAFT.

Resent President's Absence from Their Banquet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Taft is being criticised by some of the Poles because he did not attend their banquet last night. Speaker Cannon, one or two Senators, and some Representatives were there, but some of the Poles think the President's absence was a slight to their organization.

S. A. Dangel of Chicago, President of the Press Committee of the convention, has prepared a statement in which he recites the deeds of Pulaski and Kosciusko.

"The President often attends the dinners of much smaller organizations, and we had every reason to hope that this honor would not be denied to us," says the statement. "The Poles in America feel deeply grieved that the Chief of the country of which they are loyal and devoted citizens did not find it possible to honor them by his presence."

CIRCUIT COURT REBUKED.

Commerce Board Questions Right to Reverse Its Rulings as to Facts.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A comparatively insignificant reparation case is made the medium, by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, of a sharp criticism of the Circuit Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri. In an opinion handed down today, the commission holds that reparation could not be granted at this time upon grain passing through the complainant's "country elevators in Nebraska, which grain was shipped through Missouri River points to Eastern destinations, upon the ground that an elevation allowance was made by the defendant carrier to complainant's competitor.

In a previous order, the commission issued orders forbidding the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and other Western carriers from paying allowances to owners or lessors of grain elevators for the elevation of grain in transit, the question developed in the case under consideration. In the previous cases, the orders of the commission have been suspended by the United States Circuit Court. Concerning this determination of the court, the commission says:

"While we recognize that upon questions of law this commission must and should yield to the courts, we also understand from repeated decisions of the Supreme Court that the courts are not competent to determine questions of fact within the jurisdiction of this commission as against the commission, if the latter, upon complaint and answer, has investigated such questions and found thereon. Were we more doubtful than we are on this point, a perusal of the opinion of the court in this matter would constrain us to adhere to this conclusion."

In conclusion the commission says:

"With all due respect to the Circuit Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, this commission is constrained by the facts to adhere to its view that these allowances are unduly discriminatory and unduly preferential, both in purpose and in effect. It therefore declines at this time, and until its position shall have been finally overruled by the higher courts, to extend the benefit of this system of elevator allowances to complainant's elevators."

The commission, therefore, does not dispose finally of the case, which is that of H. Gund & Co., operating in Nebraska, against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but holds it in abeyance until the United States Supreme Court shall have passed upon the legality of railroads making allowances to private concerns for the elevation of grain.

SENATE RAILWAY VOTE TO-DAY

Regulars Expect to Defeat Long and Short Haul Clause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate leaders to-day decided that they had enough votes listed against the Dixon long and short haul clause amendment, and they accordingly secured an agreement for a vote on all amendments on that subject for to-morrow afternoon. The voting will begin at 4 o'clock and will be concluded before the end of the legislative day. This plan will not prevent a recess until Saturday in case the number of amendments should throw the voting too late into the evening.

The majority now claimed by the regulars is eight, and the insurgents in private practically concede the defeat of their measure.

Mr. Cummins and Mr. Dolliver, for whose return matters had been held up in the Senate, got back this morning, but they took little part in the debate. Mr. Smoot, one of the most regular Republicans, bitterly assailed the railroads for their discriminations against the mountain States and defended the long and short haul clause. He will vote for the amendment, as will some seventeen or eighteen other Republicans. These votes will be offset by the votes of Democrats from the coast States, where the sentiment is all against the clause advocated by the interior ports of the country.

BANKER HAS DISAPPEARED.

His Partner Reassures Uneasy Depositors in a Newark Bank.

A report current for several days to the effect that Julius Riffil, a partner in a private bank and steamship agency at Van Buren and Ferry Streets, Newark, had disappeared was verified yesterday by Simon Mack of Elizabeth, N. J., a partner of the missing man.

When it became known many Hungarians who had deposited their savings in the bank withdrew their money. Some, however, refused to take out their savings, and a few of the depositors who had already done so placed their money in the bank again, being satisfied with the statement Mack made to them.

Mack said that his partner had been ill for several months and requested a vacation. On the day he left Newark Riffil told his wife he was going to Franklin Furnace on business. She has not seen him since. So far as is known all of his accounts are straight. Several complaints were received by Mack from Hungarians, who declared that money they had given to the missing man to send to Europe before Easter had failed to reach its destination.

Riffil was also Treasurer of St. Mary's Hungarian Roman Catholic Church Society. The money of the society is said to be intact.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether there is anything wrong in his business Mack says he has engaged the officials of the Hungarian-American Bank of New York to make an investigation.

WICKERSHAM ADMITS ANTE DATING REPORT

Full Document on Glavis Charges Not Before Taft When He Wrote Exonerating Ballinger.

ORAL REPORT AND NOTES

Attorney General's Statement, Made in Letter to House Committee, Read by Ballinger Before Investigators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The full report of Attorney General Wickersham on the Glavis charges against Secretary Ballinger was not before the President at the time he wrote his letter of Sept. 18 vindicating his Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Ballinger to-day placed before the Special Congressional Committee which is inquiring into the affairs of the General Land Office and the Forestry Service Mr. Wickersham's statement to this effect, accompanied by the Attorney General's assertion that while the complete report as transmitted to the Senate by the President was not in Mr. Taft's possession until after he had disposed of the Glavis charges, he (Mr. Wickersham) did submit to the President "rough notes" and an oral opinion covering the matter set forth in the report. Mr. Wickersham declares that the report bears date, and properly so, of the day when the "rough notes" were placed before the President, or, in fact, Sept. 11, 1909. This was two days before the date of the President's letter of vindication.

Some time ago Mr. Brandeis, attorney for L. R. Glavis, made the insinuation that Mr. Wickersham's report was antedated, and that tho purpose of antedating it was to have it appear that it was before the President at the time he considered the charges. Mr. Wickersham, in effect, admits that the report as it now appears was antedated, but asserts that there is no mystery about it, and adds that "due regard for the constitutional authority of the Executive forbids that the action of the President and his advisers shall be called in question by a co-ordinate branch of the Government."

It is probable that Mr. Wickersham will be called before the committee to testify further in regard to the preparation of the report, and in referenc to the Lawler memorandum which has not yet come to light. Mr. Brandeis asked the committee to request Mr. Wickersham's presence before the committee to testify. No action was taken upon the request to-day, but it is likely that it may be granted.

There were the usual clashes to-day between counsel and the witness, and several times the Secretary asked that the stenographer be allowed to repeat the question of Mr. Glavis's attorney "in order to eliminate the intonations of counsel," as Mr. Ballinger expressed it.

This was particularly true when Mr. Brandeis sought to point out a series of what he characterized as "inconsistencies" between statements made by Mr. Ballinger as a witness and statements contained in letters which he had written, as well as alleged contradictions in his testimony.

Mr. Pepper, attorney for Gifford Pinchot, questioned the Secretary about his statement on direct examination that he had the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin investigated and that the reports were there had been a reckless and almost wanton waste of money, $731,000, in connection with logging and milling operations, during the time it was in charge of the Forest Service.

Mr. Pepper brought out the fact that the report contained a great deal of irrelevant matter, and also secured an admission from the witness that he was not able to vouch for its accuracy. The Secretary insisted that he was not hostile to the reclamation policy under Newell, but admitted that he had little confidence in either Newell or Davis.

Mr. Pepper further brought out the fact that Mr. Ballinger's statement that there was on $8,000,000 deficit in the reclamation service was not accurate. He showed that much more money had been allotted for reclamation work than was available, but that the allotment did not mean contracts had been entered into.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

She Was Baking a Cake to Surprise Her Brother on His Birthday.

While nineteen-year-old Helen Curley, with three girl friends, was baking a birthday cake for her brother, William, whose eighteenth birthday she wished to celebrate with a surprise party at their home, 788 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, last night, a live coal from the kitchen stove fell upon her apron. Before she or her friends noticed it the flames had spread over the apron and were blowing about her dress. Then the three girls fled panic-stricken to the front of the house, where William lay sleeping.

Hearing their screams and those of his sister, the boy rushed all bewildered into the kitchen, where he found the girl trying in vain to beat out the flames that now all but completely enveloped her. With his hands he tried to stifle them, then wrapped several table cloths around her, just as the girl fell unconscious to the floor.

The brother rushed to a near-by drug store and called an ambulance from the Swedish Hospital. Then he ran back and tried to revive his sister. When Dr. Leonhardt arrived he found the girl still unconscious, and had her removed to the hospital, meanwhile attending the brother, who was badly burned about the face and hands. The girl died at the hospital an hour later.

A lot of young folk who had been invited as guests to the surprise party trooped up to the house last night. They saw crepe on the door, and were told that Helen was dead.

ESCAPE FIRES IN STREAMS.

Refugees Drench Themselves to Keep Forest Flames from Their Clothes.

DULUTH, Minn., May 12.—Settlers in the vicinity of Grand Marais, having lost their homes and everything else except the clothes on their backs, began arriving in that village to-day, according to reports by wireless telegraph.

One group arrived early to-day, after they had spent the night in the bed of a stream. Part of the time they were compelled to submerge themselves to keep the flames from burning the clothes from their bodies. In this party were five children, who were so severely burned that they had to be cared for in a hospital.

At Gooseberry River and along Beaver Bay the flames are eating their way fiercely through the woods. From Park Bay to Tofte, and as far back as the eye can see, timber is on fire. From Good Harbor to Grand Marais fires are burning at intervals.

Reports received from Northern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, and upper Michigan indicate that the fires are not burning as fiercely as yesterday, but the wind threatened to fan the flames into activity again.

A dispatch from Calumet, Mich., says that Willis Seaman, an instructor in the Michigan College of Mines, and Rodney Burnham, while out fishing in a canoe were hemmed in by fire. Attempting to break through the fire, Seaman's shoes were burned from his feet, while both lost a portion of their clothing. Seaman also was badly cut by stepping on glass. He is in a dangerous condition.

Summer cottages at Twin Lakes are threatened and one has been burned.

BABY BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother Comes Back to Find Her Boy Dead and Home Ablaze.

The screams of a child and a strong odor of smoke coming from the flat where Mrs. John Agnetz had just left her two-year-old boy, Otto, asleep in his crib and her two-weeks-old baby girl asleep on a pillow on the table near by, last night, attracted the attention of Daniel Deller, who lives across the hall on the top floor of a three-story tenement at 22 Stagg Street, Williamsburg. Rushing into the front room of the flat, he found the boy's crib near the mantel a mass of flames, and tossing in the midst of the flames the child's blackened little body and distorted face.

Deller grabbed the boy and tried to extinguish the flames around his body, but the child died in his arms. He carried it into the hall and then returned to carry out the infant, which lay away from the flames, but choking and crying, on the table.

Men from Salvage Corps 2, just across the street, put out the flames in the crib with chemical extinguishers, and Dr. Connelly of St. Catharine's Hospital attended Deller, whose hands were badly burned from contact with the burning body of the child. The mother, returning as the blaze was being put out, grew so hysterical that the physician had to attend her also. It is believed the boy, waking after his mother had left the house, reached up for a box of matches on the mantel near the crib and accidentally set the bed clothing afire with one of them.

TRAINED LION SEIZES BABY.

Spectators Rescue It, but Its Injuries May Prove Mortal.

CLEVELAND, Tenn., May 12.—A trained lion, while being exhibited on an open stage last night, suddenly snatched a baby from the arms of its mother, carried it to the back of the stage, and dashed it to the floor. Planting both forepaws on the child's body, the lion licked the blood from the wounds on the head and face.

Frantic spectators, seizing anything available as weapons, advanced on the lion and diverted its attention, while a man snatched the baby from the stage. The child is terribly bruised and torn and may die.

The keeper finally got the lion back into its cage.

Clergymen Changing Pulpits.

About forty New York clergymen will speak in pulpits not their own next Sunday, commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the Federation of Churches. The committee in charge of the day has attempted to get clergymen to arrange district meetings under the auspices of the various church and civic leagues. The response of the clergymen to the appeal has been large.

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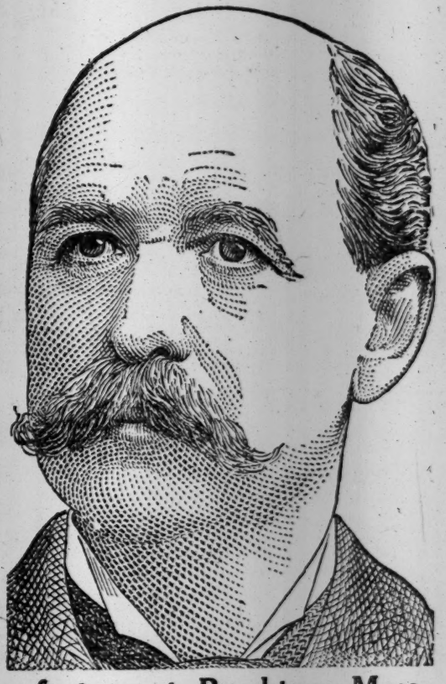

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THIEVES BETRAYED BY A PHONOGRAPH

Ten-Year-Old Girl Hears It as They Are Enjoying the Music and Gives the Alarm.

CAPTURE AT PISTOL'S POINT

Three Night Burglars Caught by Policeman Rice After a Chase Over Harlem Housetops.

And now the Summer burglar, following in his turn the May-day moving van and the opening of the up-State bungalow, has attempted a professional début. Yesterday morning early he sighted a fenced-in boarded-up private dwelling at 412 West 147th Street, and decided it was an inviting place to open the season. A jimmy slipped under the edge of the coal hole cover snapped the chain which held it down and let the burglar in.

Two companions followed him, and from shortly after midnight until nearly dawn they had a really good time collecting bundles of valuables, prying open bureau drawers, smashing furniture just for the fun of it, and listening to tunes on a phonograph. William H. Haigh, owner of the house, thinks the burglars must have enjoyed the music as many cigarette butts were found lying near the phonograph.

The burglars blame their troubles on the phonograph. For a little girl's bedroom in the house at 414 West 147th Street, adjoining on the west, was so near that she heard the music and ran and told her papa, William Baxter. The girl was his ten-year-old daughter, Elizabeth. Baxter dressed hurriedly and made his way down 147th Street to Amsterdam Avenue, where he met Policeman Rice on post. The policeman sent in a call for the reserves, and picking up Policemen Hall and English, who were on duty near by, returned with Mr. Baxter to the Haigh residence.

English was sent to the rear and Hall to the front, while Rice made his way through the Baxter home to the roof. He found the scuttle to No. 412 open, and entering through it made his way to the cellar without locating any intruders, although there were traces of them on every floor. As he poked his head out of the scuttle again upon the completion of his search he caught sight of a shadow behind the chimney, and in a minute more the chase was on at full speed.

One burglar ran west and was joined by two companions, the policeman keeping at their heels over the roofs of five houses until the fugitives suddenly stopped and turned upon him, quailing only as the third shot flashed from his revolver at such close range that they decided it was time to obey orders, and proceed, if they must, with hands held high, as instructed.

The capture of the three men was preceded by such a commotion upon the roofs that the entire neighborhood was aroused, and tenants on the upper floors of houses across the street were able to witness the finish of the fight. Just as Rice's shots stopped the rush of the three burglars the head of the first of the reserves who had been called from the West 152d Street Station loomed up through a scuttle a little way behind, and in another minute policemen were scrambling up through the scuttles of four different houses upon the block. In their flight the burglars dropped two bundles of loot.

At the police station the prisoners described themselves as Edward O'Brien, 20 years old, of 2,815 Eighth Avenue; John Edwards, 21 years old, of 235 West 125th Street, and Michael Lanigan, 42 years old, of 310 West 148th Street. They were taken later before Magistrate Butts in the Harlem Court, where they were sent to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail each for examination to-day.

William H. Haigh is a builder. He closed his house several weeks ago upon moving his family to the country for the Summer. He was informed of the visit of burglars over the telephone, and came to the city at once. He was delighted to learn of their capture, and said he would be on hand at the hearing to testify against them.

MUST TESTIFY IN GOW SUIT.

Court Dismisses Ward's Application to Have a Subpoena Vacated.

Supreme Court Justice Whitney decided yesterday that Artemas Ward, partner of William Gow, must testify in the suit brought against the firm of Ward & Gow for an accounting by William Gow. Ward applied to have a subpoena against him vacated. He said that it would be unfair to compel him to testify in this suit, because he had been sued by both Gow and Mrs. Gow, and his testimony would give them an advantage over him.

The First National Bank obtained a judgment against Gow for $144,633 recently, and William A. Keener was appointed referee. Gow brought suit against Ward to set aside a transfer of his half interest in the firm of Ward & Gow to Ward in the panic of 1907, and Mrs. Gow to set aside a transfer of property in Rensselaer County to Ward. They alleged that these transfers were to "protect Gow's property from creditors."

At the time of the assignment, Gow says he owed the Borough Bank of Brooklyn $110,000, and the firm owed the bank $65,000.

Gow states that the business of the firm of Ward & Gow is worth $2,500,000. He says that Ward put in but $115,000 to obtain his half interest in the firm, and paid no consideration for the second half interest. The net profits of Ward & Gow last year, Gow estimates, were $450,000. The yearly average when he was a member of the firm he computes at $350,000. The firm's most valuable assets are advertising contracts which have ten years more to run with street car and rapid transit companies in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

CAFE DE L'OPERA PLAN.

Reorganization Proposed with Filing of Schedules in Bankruptcy.

When the schedules in the assignment of the United States Restaurant and Realty Company, proprietors of the Café de l'Opera, were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, it was found that the waiters and other help had $8,528 due them in wages when the café closed.

It was announced yesterday in connection with th filing of the schedules that a plan of reorganization had been submitted to the creditors and stockholders, providing for the formation of a new company, the old stockholders to receive one share of stock in the new concern for four shares of the old company, and creditors to receive 25 per cent. of their claims in stock in the new company. Bonds to the amount of $150,000 are to be sold at par, according to the reorganization plan, in order to get working capital. Purchasers of bonds will receive two shares of stock with each bond. Bonds to the amount of $225,000 are to go to Stern Brothers for the amount of their claim against the restaurant company.

The schedules filed by William F. McCombs, counsel for Anton H. Meyer, the assignee, show that the liabilities of the company are $753,313, the nominal assets $448,709, and the actual assets $19,063. The bond of the assignee was fixed at $30,000. The liabilities are general creditors, $325,801; due on notes, $377,222, and on architects' certificates, &c., $41,461. Among the secured creditors are Stern Brothers, whose claim is $354,556 for furniture, fixtures, carpets, rugs, and other

REPUDIATES GAS DEVICE.

Alderman Johnson Sorry He Proposed Its Adoption in Building Code.

Minority Leader Johnson of the Aldermen, who recently introduced a measure which would compel property owners to install a mechanical device for shutting off the supply of gas in tenements and apartment houses from the outside or from the vestibule of the buildings, announced yesterday that he had been victimized by the promoters of a patent shut-off device, and that he regrets having had anything to do with the proposed amendment to the Building Code. He said that he had been placed in a very embarrassing position by those who were interested in having the measure adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and that false representations were made to him at the time he introduced the bill.

The objectionable features of the measure, which were pointed out in THE TIMES yesterday, had not been considered by the Alderman, he says, for he had paid little attention to the matter and did not intend to support the bill anyhow.

"The men who are interested in this device for shutting off the gas supply in tenements and apartment houses from the corridors or outside have imposed on me, and that is all there is to it," said Alderman Johnson to a TIMES reporter. "I made a mistake in introducing the amendment, upon other people's say-so, without knowing enough about it. We all make mistakes sometimes. The way in which I came to allow my name to be used in the introduction of the measure was this:

"A few weeks ago several men came to me at the City Hall and said they were anxious to get a mechanical device for shutting off gas before the Building Code Committee and that the introduction of an amendment to the Building Code in the Board of Aldermen would accomplish that purpose.

"I was told that the device was not a patent. I have since found out that it is. I was told, too, that Buffalo and Rochester and some other cities had adopted it and that it had proved excellent. While the men who approached me on the subject were not from my district, I did not see at the time that any harm could be done by allowing them to use my name in getting the proposal before the Building Code Committee.

"Now, the truth is that this same device came up before the Building Code Committee a year ago and was turned down.

"I was also told that Fire Chief Croker approved of the device. Since then, however, I have learned that the statement was untrue and that Chief Croker does not approve of it.

"I am very sorry that I allowed myself to be used in the introduction of the measure, and I hope, of course, that the committee in whose hands the amendment is at present will not report it. Certainly I will oppose the amendment if it ever comes up."

The obnoxious amendment was discovered by Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests of New York. On Wednesday Mr. Robinson notified many of the organizations of real estate men to prepare to resist it, and pointed out many of the objectionable features, the most important of which was that the installation of such a mechanical shut-off device would probably result in many accidents to tenants, whose rooms might fill with gas when turned on from the outside should one of the jets have been burning when the gas was turned off.

Another objectionable feature was that the general installation of the device would be an invitation to burglars and members of the Black Hand gangs to cut off the supply of gas from a house in which they intended mischief.

Mr. Robinson had a talk with Alderman Johnson yesterday, and said later that the real estate men and property owners need not be alarmed any longer, as there seemed no chance that the amendment would ever see the light.

CRITICISES POLICE METHODS.

Holding a Prisoner on a Short Affidavit Arouses Justice Whitney.

The police system of holding prisoners on so-called short affidavits was criticised yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Whitney in a decision upholding a writ of habeas corpus for Joseph Lerman, who was arrested on April 7.

Lerman was charged with grand larceny on suspicion that he might be connected with a theft of $10,000 worth of goods from the Waltham Watch Company. The police, in default of evidence, swore out the so-called short affidavit, and Lerman has since been in the Tombs, while the police hunted for clues to connect him with the crime.

"This is a flagrant violation of the law," said Justice Whitney. "The only excuse offered is that the police are too busy to observe the rights of prisoners as guaranteed by the law. The excuse needs no comment."

SAYS LUSTIG'S WIFE DIED FROM POISON

Toxicologist Finds That Both Strychnine and Arsenic Were Administered to Her.

CHEMIST'S WIFE CALLED

She Testifies That the Accused Detective Wanted to Buy Poison In Her Store.

Dr. Ernest E. Smith, a toxicologist fresh from the Swope-Hyde trial in Kansas City, testified yesterday in the case of Maurice Lustig, the private detective charged with the murder of his wife. At the request of the District Attorney he went to Milroy, Penn., to exhume and examine the body of Rhoda Lustig. He found that she did not meet her death from tubercular meningitis, as stated in Dr. Phillips's death certificate, but primarily from strychnine poisoning, and secondarily from arsenic.

The principal witness of the day was Mrs. Nellie M. Livingston, who, with her husband, had a drug store at 116th Street and Madison Avenue last October, when Mrs. Lustig died at her home a few doors away. Two of their clerks testified that during the week of her death Lustig had made several unsuccessful attempts to purchase strychnine there.

Then Mrs. Livingston took the stand, her black picture hat vieing with a heliotrope gown. She could talk much more ably than counsel for the defense, and proved it by outshouting him on any disputed point which he did not wish to have the jury hear.

Mrs. Livingston testified that on the evening of the Sunday preceding Mrs. Lustig's death Lustig came in for a short game of cards with her husband. Press of trade obliged them to leave him alone for a few moments in the prescription department, and when Mrs. Livingston returned, she says, she found him examining the strychnine bottle. Again she was called to the front of the store, and when she returned both Lustig and the bottle had disappeared.

In cross-examining her, Mr. Reass, for the defense, tried to draw from her the admission that there had been a fatal mistake in their prescription for Mrs. Lustig, which they were seeking to cover by accusing the husband of murder. It was Mrs. Livingston who revived the case long after Mrs. Lustig was buried quietly at Milroy by writing an anonymous letter to the Coroner.

A Mrs. Stahlman, who lived in the same house with the girl, Ruth Tunik, whose relations with Lustig are pointed to by the prosecution, as one of the motives of the murder, told of quarrels between the two, in one of which she heard him revile her and say:

"If it weren't for you I would have a good wife to-day."

A neighbor told the jury of Lustig's confiding to him that his wife had learned of his relations with the Tunik girl and had made a scene.

"I shall have to get rid of her," he said.

Dr. Smith was not called until late in the afternoon. He is an expert witness in both senses of the word, and described minutely, with no prompting, the whole examination of the dead wife's body. He fed some of the precipitate, from the liver to a frog, which had spasms immediately, he said, and died of the effects, though not until it had remained for two days under a bell jar.

Mr. Reass railed at Assistant District Attorney Nott off and on throughout the day, and at one point severely criticised the court for overruling him. Judge Foster quietly told the stenographer to note that at the end to the trial Mr. Reass must show cause why he should not be punished for contumacious conduct. Mr. Reass objeced to that, too.

At the night session Dr. Smith was under cross-examination for several hours, but former Assistan District Attorney Mayber, counsel for the defense, failed to shake his direct testimony in any material points. It was brought out during the cross-examination, much to the surprise of the defending lawyer, that two of the frogs to which Dr. Smith had fed poison found in the dead woman's stomach died immediately after swallowing the dose.

Dr. Smith also said that in his opinion Mrs. Lustig died of strychnine poisoning, and that the arsenic found in her stomach had the effect of somewhat confusing the symptoms of strychnine poisoning. The administering of strychnine and arsenic was an old trick of poisoners, he said, because the effects of the two administered together would tend to confuse the attending physician.

HELD FOR $648 PEN FRAUD.

Clerk Accused of Getting Seven Gross in Another's Name.

Edward Wolstein, a clerk, of 421 East 138th Street was arrested by Detectives Wilbur and Ticho yesterday afternoon at Franklin and Centre Streets on complaint of Benjamin Shatkun, a fountain pen manufacturer of 509 East Third Street, who charged Wolstein with obtaining seven gross of fountain pens worth $648 on April 11 by representing himself as H. Isaacs of 147 Fourth Avenue.

According to the police Shatkun received a telephone message early in April purporting to come from H. Isaacs and requesting that sample pens be sent to the Fourth Avenue address. Shatkun says he sent the pens and got a receipt rubber-stamped "H. Isaacs" and signed "E. Wolstein." Later, he says, he received an order for seven gross of pens, which he sent. Then came an order for fifty gross of pens, but Shatkun grew suspicious because he had received no pay for the earlier shipment. Whenever he called at the office, he says, he was met by Wolstein, who, he alleges, told him that Isaacs was ill and had gone to Lakewood, N. J. Shatkun thereupon complained to Assistant District Attorney Ten Eyck.

The detectives say they found a loft at 29 and 31 Sullivan Street kept in the name of H. Isaacs, but that there, even as at the Fourth Avenue address, they found no trace of Isaacs—only Wolstein, who said he was Isaacs's shipping clerk. They say they found also that Herman Isaacs, an importer at 59 Pearl Street, had received many letters of late from merchants in various parts of the country asking about orders concerning which he knew nothing. According to the police, large quantities of goods have been consigned to H. Isaacs at various places in the city, but have not yet been claimed. They arested Wolstein on the theory that he and "H. Isaacs" are one and the same person.

HEARING ON ASTOR APPRAISAL

Inquiry Seeks to Establish Value of Estate for Transfer Tax.

An effort to determine the true value of the wearing apparel, jewels, and housefurnishings of the late Mrs. Caroline Webster Schermerhorn Astor, widow of William Astor, was begun yesterday in the office of the State Transfer Tax Appraiser at 128 Broadway. Little or no headway was made at yesterday's hearing, and it will be resumed to-day.

The result of the inquiry will determine whether the appraisal of $1,726,187 fixed by Appraiser Yearance a year ago shall stand as the correct figure. The State of New York is entitled to 1 per cent. of the total value of the property as a transfer tax. The executors of the estate were represented at the hearing by Mr. Kernochan of the law firm of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

HASTENS TO MARRY HIS MOTHER'S CHOICE

Westerner Meets and Weds, When She Lands Here, Girl He Had Never Seen.

SHE CAME ACROSS SEAS

But Her Quaint Peasant Costume Was Quickly Discarded After a Bridal Shopping Trip.

Petra Kozkowska, a twenty-year-old Hungarian girl, got here a few days ago on the Cunard liner Carpathia. She was released from the immigration station on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon after a visit to the City Hall, and a minister had made her Mrs. Andrew Maller, wife of a Colorado miner.

On her arrival she wore a short skirt, which reached to her knees, and a short waist, and her mass of dark hair was tied up on her head and hid by a bandana handkerchief. Her feet were shod in long, heavy-soled boots reaching to her knees.

The bride, who landed yesterday, after her visit to the shopping district with her husband, was typically American in dress. She wore a skirt of Scotch plaid, of latest cut, and her sylish coat was open at the front, revealing a silk shirtwaist. Patent-leather boots peeped out from under her skirt. On her head she wore a gorgeous millinery confection of wide brim and many feathers.

Maller has lived for many years in this country, most of the time a miner in Colorado. He had never seen the young woman he married until they met after her arrival on the steamship. The affair was all arranged by his mother. She knew the Kozkowska family in the old country and had heard of the beauty of the girl. Negotiations were opened, and the result was that the girl consented and crossed the Atlantic to meet the man she had agreed to marry.

The immigration officials say that if there is such a thing as love at first sight—and long service has made them skeptical—it was manifested when the pair met on Ellis Island. The man brought with him a fine diamond ring and a gold nugget which he had mined. He is a tall young man, whose face shows a life spent mostly in the open.

The consent of the Government to the marriage was obtained, and the couple, escorted by a matron, visited the City Hall. There they obtained a license to wed. Then followed the visit to the clergyman and the trip to the stores.

The young woman experienced all the delights that a shopping tour brings to her American sisters. The bride saw the stores under the guidance of her husband, and by employing his knowledge of English she gathered the wardrobe which made possible her transformation.

Mr. and Mrs. Maller will start West at once.

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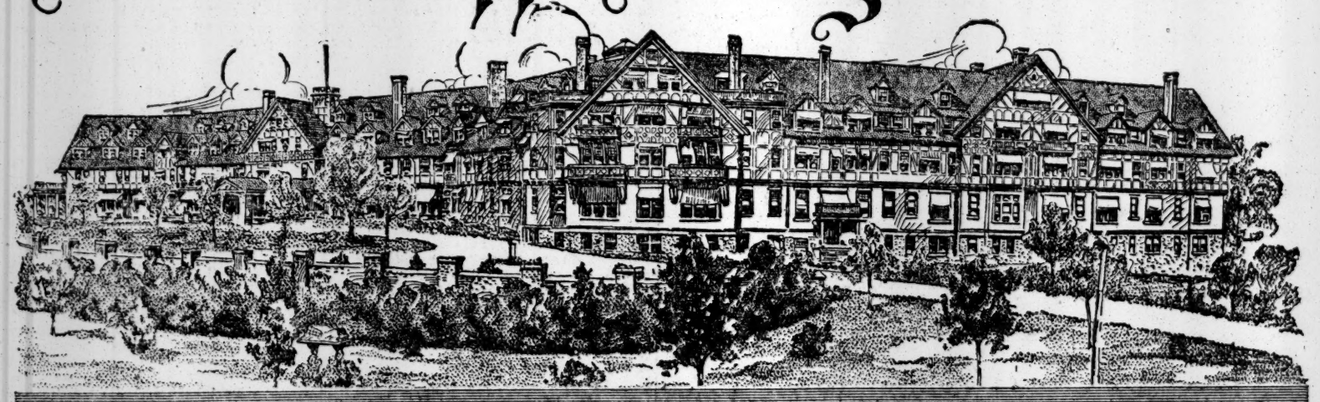

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THE DEFEAT OF DIRECT PRIMARIES.

The Republican Assemblymen who voted against Gov. HUGHES's Direct Primary bill will be subjected to a good deal of abuse. They have been abused, vilified, and threatened already. Yet never, perhaps, were abuse, vilification, and threats directed against public officers bestowed in a more unjust and tyrannical manner. Gov. HUGHES said in his Binghamton speech: "Now I have not desired any member of the Legislature to vote for this bill, or any other bill, contrary to his convictions." Yet before the vote was taken attempts were made to frighten the Republican members of the Assembly into voting for the measure by warning them that an adverse vote would mean defeat in their districts this Fall. That gives a fine show for free conscience and honest conviction. The overzealous advocates of the Hinman-Green bill have undiscriminatingly lumped together those who oppose it with the bosses, the men of the machine, the henchmen, and all and sundry evil-disposed persons in politics.

Do not common decency and common fairness require that some faith and credit be given to those who oppose the Hinman-Green bill on the simple averment that they have not been convinced of its merits? The question whether the bill has merit, whether it would be an effectual remedy for the evils at which it is aimed, is disputable, we regard it as highly disputable. The Hinman-Green bill proposed to substitute for party conventions a method of direct nominations by the people. Gov. HUGHES said at Binghamton that "the convention as a means of choosing candidates has come to be in most cases a mere farce. * * * Instead of being a representative assembly, it is, in the main, a mockery of representative institutions." The zeal of advocacy has here betrayed the Governor into manifest exaggeration. We are now going on toward a century since the convention was adopted as a means of putting candidates in nomination. No man who will glance over the list of our Presidents or of the Governors of our States would have the hardihood to say that the convention system has been a farce or that it has been a mockery of representative institutions. The Governor, however, speaks of the present time. But it is just as true now as it has been throughout our history, that when the people really wish to speak their will through a convention they have their way about it. The bosses, if bosses there be, are compelled to yield. We need no better evidence of that fact than the second nomination of Gov. HUGHES himself. While it is true that now and then conventions have nominated unworthy candidates, or have failed to nominate the worthiest, we dispute altogether as unwarranted in fact the extreme statement that conventions are not, on the whole and in general, representative of the sentiment of the people. We think the advocates of direct primaries ought to have the fairness to concede that many Republican Assemblymen may have taken that view.

They may have taken the view, too, undoubtedly many of them did take the view, that the direct primary so far as it has been tested, does not produce the results expected of it. There have been some glaring instances of its entire failure to bring about better conditions. Many men who have, with candid minds, examined the proposed remedy, and among these we have no doubt some of its Republican opponents in the Assembly must be counted, still believe that a convention with its possibilities—nobody will deny that it has these possibilities—of deliberative proceeding, of consultation and discussion among delegates, of a careful examination of the merits and availability of the proposed candidates, is a better method of putting nominations before the people than that embodied in this bill, which requires the people to pass upon certain candidates proposed to them by party committees. At best the Hinman-Green bill is only a half-way direct primary measure. There is no sufficient evidence that the people of the State were convinced of its merits. Evidently their representatives in the Assembly were not so convinced. In justice and fairness the disappointed partisans of the measure might admit that honest conviction, not hostility to Gov. HUGHES and loyalty to the machine, was the motive that prompted them.

THE WRONG POINT OF VIEW.

A contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, who signs himself "Ex-Official," seems to strike a false note in his discussion of the Government service in Washington. He admits the attractiveness of employment in Federal bureaus and departments to many thousands of young men and women all over the country. Washington is a pleasant dwelling place, the work is easy, employment under civil service rules is measurably secure, and the pay is good. But this writer is inclined to dissuade young men from seeking employment in the Government service at Washington. He declares that the man who feels he has something serious to do in the world is out of place there.

This is bad advice. Of course, only a few, relatively speaking, can ever hope to get into the service even in the humblest capacities. Uncle Sam does not employ men and women for charity's sake. There is a great deal of useful work to be done in Washington, and it is generally well done. To be in the Government service is to be honorably employed.

All men cannot be leaders, and most men everywhere work hard for moderate remuneration. An ambitious man is as likely to find an outlet for his ambition in the Government service as in any other. The Atlantic's contributor seems to be possessed of the too prevalent idea that no American should ever be satisfied in a humble walk of life. Most of the citizens of the Republic are born to humbleness and compelled to be humble throughout their lives, whether they are satisfied or not. Most of the employés of the Federal Government have reason to be grateful for their good luck in being selected to serve Uncle Sam.

LAUNCHING OF THE FLORIDA.

The second of our four new battleships, the Florida, sister ship of the Utah, which was launched a month ago, slid down the ways at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, and floated in the East River, amid becoming and impressive ceremony. The launching of the Florida is undoubtedly an incident of great National importance. The new warship, of 21,285 tons displacement, is 10,000 tons heavier and 100 feet longer than Admiral EVANS's flagship, the Iowa, which was looked upon with awe ten years ago. She will have cost, by the time she is completed and equipped, a year or so hence, $6,000,000. She will have a crew of 1,000 men, and her main battery, of ten twelve-inch rifles, will be capable of hurling a broadside of steel five miles. She is to be as fast as the old cruisers, and with her three companion ships of the Dreadnought type, to be completed in the next two years, will be capable of destroying such a navy as we had in the Spanish war, a navy of which we were rather proud at that time.

These ships, however, every humane American will hope, may never be employed to destroy other ships. They may serve as protection, and in some way as a menace. Because we are building monster battleships, as a precautionary measure, is not a sign that we are looking for war. Big ships and great armaments are now generally believed to be assurances of general peace.

The launch of the new battleship was an inspiring occasion. It stirs one's patriotic pride to read of the vast dimensions, the deadly battery, the prodigiously powerful engines, and especially of the ease and celerity with which the tremendous mass of steel slipped from the ways into the water. The successful launching of the Florida is an evidence, too, of the Government's ability to build its own largest boats in its own shipyards. But we hail her as a symbol of lasting peace, not as a mighty engine of destruction in time of war.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT BERLIN.

If Mr. ROOSEVELT's German auditors yesterday had formed a conception of the famous American based on the "Rough Rider" and "Teddy" legend—and it would not be strange if they had—they must have been a little surprised by the matter of his address and the form of its construction. It was an earnest but very sober presentment of a well-digested series of observations on a subject which the orator had carefully thought out, and the language employed, while vigorous, was dignified, clear, and fortunately chosen.

So far as we recall, Mr. ROOSEVELT has not in the past made so considerable venture in the field of the philosophic historian, and he is to be congratulated on the success he attained. It may well be a matter of some admiration that a man graduated but thirty years ago, whose life has been so crowded, could have found time for the study and the reflection on study of which there were abundant signs in the address. There may have been erudite critics in his audience who could detect flaws in his summary of historic fact, but none, we think, who would be inclined to question the sincerity or the essential reasonableness of his generalizations; still less would any deny the distinct note of interest which he conveyed.

"The World Movement" as a subject has at once an appearance of ambitiousness and of commonplace at the first blush. It suggests a certain vagueness of thought and temptation to grandiloquence and sentimentality, but there were no indications of these in Mr. ROOSEVELT's treatment of the subject. It cannot be said that the point of view was wholly novel, and it would not be flattering to suppose that the lecturer aimed at novelty. But there was definite evidence of individuality and of an intellectual honesty by no means common. The particular thesis of the lecturer was, in substance, that in modern times only, since the close of the fifteenth century and practically since the invention of printing, has a real world movement been possible. Civilizations there had been, to some of which modern life is deeply indebted, and by which it is still strongly influenced, but these had been, compared with modern conditions, relatively narrow and local. They came and went, leaving by far the greater part of the human race contemporary with them untouched and, indeed, absolutely ignorant of their existence.

With the dawn of modern times, and then only, it began to be possible for the branches of the human family, separated by distance and by the more formidable barrier of alien tongues, to deal one with another, to exchange influences, and slowly and imperfectly, but surely, to attain something like common impulse and tendency, something like a general common consciousness. Later came the development of transit and intercommunication, and with this the limitless unfolding of needs and the satisfaction of them, the expansion and organization of commerce in the remotest regions of the earth, and for the first time a real "world movement" became possible.

Nearly the whole of Mr. ROOSEVELT's address was devoted to tracing this process. It was done in admirable form and in excellent spirit. One wonders whether, within the renowned University of Berlin and before the audience scholastically and socially the élite of the German capital, he had a passing and whimsical consciousness that he was the latest "Roosevelt Professor," challenging comparison with the eminent men who had preceded him. If this were the case, he had no occasion to shun or fear the comparison. And it is curious to remark the scholar's note adopted by him, particularly in the analysis of the remoter past. It is the more worthy of remark because of its almost complete absence from the address at the Sorbonne and because of the almost complete absence from the Berlin address of the moralizing that packed the one in Paris. Of course there were traces of it. The stern inculcation of "virile" virtues, the emphatic condemnation of all things "softening," the ecstatic appreciation of the "fighting edge" in all ages and in all races, and the solemn praise of the "good mother of many healthy children"—these are there, and no one is left in doubt as to the lecturer's attitude on these "fundamental," if not often disputed, matters. But they are relatively insignificant. In the main the address was the talk of a thoughtful student to men whose occupation in life is study. It will give a keener edge to the interest and curiosity with which the address at Oxford is awaited.

THE INJUNCTION BILL.

President TAFT in his Passaic speech argued that the pending bill regarding injunctions ought to be passed because it dissatisfies both sides to the controversy as to how the existing court practice shall be altered. It is true that where there is a dispute in which both sides are wrong a compromise may be admirable precisely because it requires both sides to abate something of their error. But unless both sides are wrong it cannot be admitted that a law should be enacted because its proposal causes criticism and protest by both sides.

In the case of the injunction bill nobody is asking for it except the interests represented by Mr. GOMPERS, and he advances no reason for meeting his views except his importunity. Mr. ROOSEVELT took up Mr. GOMPERS's case at a time and in a manner which exposed him to the suspicion that he was seeking votes rather than the public good. It is certain that he never responded to a public request to instance the cases in which the practice of the courts had been such as to require alteration of their procedure by statute. Mr. TAFT says that what the Federation wants is a bill which should make boycotts legitimate. Certainly it is no fault in the pending bill that it does nothing of the sort. But why pass any legislation which is suggested by critics with this motive, and who will not be satisfied with anything else? It would seem better policy to say to them candidly that they want what they ought not to have, and that it would be better for them to conform to the law than to alter the law because of their criticisms until such times as their requests are compatible with the public interests.

The criticisms on the other side are different. Those satisfied with the law as it is argue that the law is intended for all, and that it is bad government to legislate for any special interest. The alternatives are that either the practice regarding injunctions shall be different for labor cases alone—a suggestion that ought to be unthinkable in a Government of all the people by all the people and for all the people—or else that the practice which is satisfactory now for all classes except labor shall be altered for all classes at the sole request of labor unions. It is submitted that their conduct under the law is not such as to entitle them to exemptions. On the contrary, if there is any amendment in contemplation, it might well be made rather more severe in application to those who break the peace, and damage the property of others, for reasons of their own, and without warrant of law. "Labor" ought to have all it ought to have, or all anybody ought to have. But it ought to have nothing more or different, and it might well be made to understand this to the end that it shall cease to agitate for privileges. The temper of the time is not favorable to privilege, particularly not for privilege to break or to alter a good law. There is a sort of discontent which appeals to all right-minded men, and which there is a meritorious rivalry to allay. But there is another sort of discontent which is best met by frank opposition, since halfway concessions are misunderstood, and rather whet than satisfy the appetite which grows on what it feeds.

A WORD OF FAREWELL.

We have Gen. PHIL SHERIDAN's word for it that WILLIAM F. CODY, known to him as an experienced and courageous scout in the days of Indian warfare, earned his sobriquet of Buffalo Bill by his success in killing buffaloes to supply fresh meat to the construction parties on the Kansas Pacific Railway. The buffalo was not a rare beast in those days. Fears were not yet entertained of its extinction. Moreover, CODY did not slaughter for sport. He had already won the respect and gratitude of army men and Western settlers, and in later years gained fresh distinction as a commander of militia in the Far West.

Col. CODY, before he became a showman of world-wide renown, was by turns herder, hunter, pony express rider, stage driver, army wagon master, and soldier. Nearly thirty years ago he first gave his "Wild West" show as a Fourth of July entertainment in North Platte, Neb. It has since developed largely, and has been seen and enjoyed by countless thousands throughout the United States and in the chief countries of Europe. It depicts vividly the wild, rough life of our Western country in an era that has now nearly passed away, the life of the red Indian and the white settler, in all its variety and picturesqueness, and in the show CODY has always been the central figure, the representative of valor and skill, the best marksman, the most intrepid rider, the one commanding presence.

The hour has come for Buffalo Bill to retire from the public gaze. He has been shooting and riding his farewell to the multitude at Madison Square Garden the last fortnight, and after to-morrow he will not be seen in New York again. As an ingenious and competent showman, a public entertainer who has been, in no small way, an educator of the public, we say good-bye to him with regret.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Palladino Not Yet Conquered

It might as well be confessed that anybody who has believed in the possession by EUSAPIA PALLADINO of a supernormal or supernatural power need not abandon his faith on account of the latest of the many exposures to which she has been subjected. To be sure, it was somewhat more extensive than any that preceded it, was made with a closer approximation to scientific conditions, and demonstrated trickery in an unusual number of cases. The evidence secured, however, differed in quantity alone from that already obtained, and it did not prove—it only increased the probability—that the woman always cheats.

What people forget is that in the very nature of the case absolute proof is impossible. No person or committee has been or will be present at all of her performances, and, that being so, she will always be able to say, as in effect she does say, "Oh, yes, I cheated that time, and then and then and then, but sometimes I do not cheat." And that is unanswerable—there will always remain the possibility that sometimes she doesn't. In other words, no more in this instance than in any other can a universal negative be proved.

As to the importance that should be given to this failure to reach absolute, mathematical certainty, opinions will and can honestly differ till the end of time. One might imagine, from the weight which some people ascribe to the possibility that some of the PALLADINO's miracles are sometimes inexplicable by known laws, that we did not all and every day ignore such possibilities and treat as certain what is on last analysis only high probability. We have to do so, since high probability is the most that can be reached by minds like ours. Any sophist can easily prove that we absolutely know absolutely nothing.

The evidence against the PALLADINO's claims is not conclusive, or at least its conclusiveness can be denied, but those who also deny its adequacy as the foundation of an adverse judgment against her pretensions close their eyes to a probability of the kind that passes for a certainty in the whole conduct of human life and thought. Again and again she has been driven to her last refuge—the plea that the unknown force will not work in the conditions demanded by a rigidly scientific test. That is an inexpugnable position, and therefore further exposures are probably quite useless. Even her own confession that she always cheated would not really prove it.

To Remedy Careless Lawmaking.

As was expected, Gov. SANDERS, in his message to the newly assembled Louisiana Legislature, calls the attention of the members to the fact that a recent decision of the State Supreme Court, by holding that only persons of full African blood are "negroes," had made the State's anti-miscegenation laws of no effect. As the enforcement of such laws is with reason considered essential to the preservation of the white race from a contamination the consequence of which, by emphasizing and perpetuating the worst traits of both races, is highly injurious to both, the Governor advises the Legislature at once to amend the law by substituting "colored" for "negro" wherever the latter word occurs.

That would undoubtedly meet the situation created by the Supreme Court's decision, for in that decision the court explicitly declared that though every negro was a colored person, every colored person was not a negro. The more inclusive term is obviously the one to use, since not only would its employment ward off the very small danger, which, according to the Supreme Court, is all that the law as it stands can prevent, but it would effectually forbid any increase in the already perilously large group in whose veins mixed blood runs. "If," says the Governor, "the quantity of negro blood necessary to constitute a person of that race is fixed by statute, it would be utterly impossible to allege and prove the quantity, as such proof could only be made by establishing the genealogy of the negro, which is impracticable, while the use of general terms will adequately cover the situation."

What Gov. SANDERS fears, evidently, is that the Legislature may attempt to declare just what dilutions of African blood make a person "colored," and just how much of it the person can have and still be "white" in the eyes of the law. Therein is the Governor a good scientist as well as a practical man, for, under the now well-established theories formulated by the great MENDEL, of two persons with exactly the same parentage, one may be "colored" and the other "white," according to the working out of dominant and recessive characters.

It is to be hoped that the Louisiana Legislature—and others—will promptly follow the good advice it has received. The preservation of ethnic purity is an extremely important matter—so important, and for reasons so well known in every State with a large black population, that the necessity for laws on the subject is an excuse for wonder and humiliation, not less to the sociologist than to the moralist.

"G. B. S." Is Right for Once.

Opportunities to give unqualified approval to anything written by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW come so rarely that there is a peculiar satisfaction in commending without reserve his plea that the school girls of Great Britain may not be forced to wear black dresses in evidence of sorrow for the King's death. As two excellent reasons for not doing this he says that for all girls black is an ugly, dismal color, and that its assumption will impose upon many an expense hard for their parents to bear.

Mr. SHAW does not oppose a proper outward manifestation of mourning for the close of "an honorable public career, in all the peace of fulfillment and cheerful memory," but he thinks it would be sufficient if the schoolgirls all wore a violet ribbon. So he advises the Lord Chamberlain's office, in giving its orders as to formal demonstrations of regret, not to use the expression "decent mourning," which all will take to mean the conventional garb of deep woe, but to suggest the purple ribbon or some like sign.

Children in "mourning" are, indeed, always a sorry sight in more senses than one. Good taste and common sense alike forbid the inflicting it on them, and Mr. SHAW's advice might well be taken to heart in more countries than the one which his undoubtedly great but not always well-directed abilities have helped not a little to make distinguished.

NEW HAVEN COMMUTATION.

Overcapitalization as Cause of 20 Per Cent. Increase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of over one hundred men and women who come to town every day, except Sundays and holidays, over the New Haven Railroad from Darien, Conn. I have been paying the railroad for this privilege $114 a year; the company now asks me to pay $136.80, an increase of just 20 per cent.

Why must I pay this 20 per cent. increase?

E. G. Buckland, Vice President of the road, said yesterday that this increase had nothing to do with any anxiety on the part of the company to maintain its 8-per-cent.-a-year dividend—absolutely nothing to do with it.

Is this so?

Not to go too far back, the company has paid dividends annually as follows: 1873-1893, 10 per cent; 1894, 9 per cent; 1895 to March, 1910, 8 per cent.

Out of what?

Since 1895 the New Haven Railroad has put forth its utmost efforts to maintain this 8 per cent. a year. It has paid 8 per cent. since 1895, but absolutely without any regard to variations in earnings or charges. Since that year, hardly without exception, the maintenance of this road has taken nearly its whole surplus, and lately all of its surplus and more, too. In 1908 80 per cent. of its dividend was not earned, but was paid out of its surplus.

Perfectly proper, but uncomfortable.

Mr. Buckland as Vice President must be somewhat concerned over the following figures, (expressed in millions,) taken from the last four annual reports of the company: 1906, net income $19, dividend $6, balance (surplus) $891,-237; 1907, net income $24, dividend $7, balance (surplus) $2; 1908, net income $23, dividend $7, balance, surplus, (deficit) $2.50; 1909, net income $27, dividend $7, balance, surplus, (deficit) $453,618.

Do not these figures show somewhat why I must now pay 20 per cent. more to ride daily to New York?

Back of the difficulty of meeting the 8 per cent. dividend charge every year appears our old smiling friend Overcapitalization. The buying in recent years by the New Haven Railroad of steamboats, water fronts, and State-wide street railway systems, and the taking over of the remaining independent railway systems in New England, in every case with the sole idea of gaining complete control of transportation in New England, made necessary wholesale issues of stocks and bonds. Says Mr. Moody on Page 417 of his book on "Analyses of Railroad Investments": "Few important railroad systems in this country have shown such remarkable changes in capitalization during the past decade as has the New Haven property. There has been an aggregate increase in net capitalization per mile of road since 1899 of about 180 per cent. In the former year the stock outstanding per mile of road represented 68 per cent. of the gross capital, irrespective of the rentals and the bonded debt, including assumed bonds at that time of only 32 per cent. This bonded debt was then less than $13,000 per mile, which is of course abnormally low for an Eastern railroad company with a large volume of business like that of the New Haven. In 1908, however, the stock outstanding per mile had increased by nearly 90 per cent., and the bonds outstanding per mile had increased by over 800 per cent."

It costs the New Haven Railroad now annually in interest charges $10,000,000, against $3,000,000 five years ago. In 1906 the road's surplus earnings were $400,000; in 1909 there was a deficit of $450,000.

How pay for this $850,000 difference?

Why not add 20 per cent. on the commuter? We can't keep on issuing new bonds at the rate of 100 per cent. a year. Those who pay our freight bills are organized—the commuters are not.

The road has recently increased the pay of its passenger trainmen, I have heard, from 10 to 20 cents a day. About 300 men come down on my train every day. The train is handled by just five New Haven employes.

Was it necessary to make these 300 pay 20 per cent. more so that 5 New Haven trainmen would have, say, 20 cents per day increase?

CHARLES B. DANA.

New York, May 10, 1910.

Crime Worthy of Barbarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the tieing of a child of 8 years to a post for two years belongs to the age of barbarism.

That such a crime—for it is criminal—should be committed in a public institution is a disgrace, not only to the institution and all concerned in its management, but to the State where such an atrocity is allowed to go on for two years unnoticed. It is to be hoped that Gov. Fort will call to account and severely punish the perpetrators of such inhumanities.

New Brighton, S. I., May 10, 1910. H. S.

WOULD BOLSTER UP PALLADINO'S CASE

Hereward Carrington, the Medium's Manager, Proposes a Further Series of Tests.

ADMITS SHE CHEATED

But Contends That the Committee of Professors Ought Not to Have Allowed Her to Cheat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the man who brought Eusapia Palladino to this country, may I be permitted to make a brief statement regarding the recent "exposure" of this medium?

What I am about to say will convince no one, and I do not expect that it will. It does, however, represent my present views on this subject, which are surely entitled to consideration, inasmuch as I have seen scores of séances given by Palladino.

I remain quite unaltered in my belief that Eusapia does and can produce genuine phenomena. The articles in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES and in Collier's Weekly I have seen and read carefully. Since reading the latter, indeed, I have attended another séance, given by this medium, and controlled on the left, while Prof. Trowbridge controlled on the right. This is the first time I have controlled the medium myself since her visit to America—except for a brief space during the first séance. I have always left it to the sitters. But, at this séance, I tried the same lax conditions of control as were tried at Columbia, and found that she cheated more or less consistently, and used very much the methods described in your article and in Collier's. I saw little or nothing genuine. We gave her enough rope, and she hanged herself!

After this, why do I continue to believe in her? Because the séance in question was totally different from many that I have seen. The description given by your reporter of the impromptu sitting attended by him shows us that her levitations are not all produced in the manner indicated. I have seen levitations when both the medium's ankles were held beneath the table; while our "stocks" apparatus effectually prevented any such tricks as those described. I have seen phenomena when we could see clearly that the medium was motionless, and that nothing was touching the object moved—a clearly lighted space intervening between the medium and the object. In short, I base my belief on a different set of phenomena entirely; not on phenomena such as those described in your report, but phenomena very different.

In 1895 Dr. Richard Hodgson "exposed" Eusapia in very much the same way in Cambridge. Instead of trying to prevent her fraud they allowed her to proceed with it, and merely sat by, noted what she did, and published a damning report. It was an entirely wrong course, and one they have regretted ever since. Yet this is precisely the course followed by the men at Columbia. It proves nothing. Eusapia herself says that she will cheat if allowed to, and begs her sitters to prevent her from cheating. She can do no more. After the "exposure" at Cambridge, Sir Oliver Lodge remained quite unconvinced of its conclusiveness—just as I do now. He contended that he had seen genuine phenomena—phenomena of a character which could not be explained by any hypothesis of fraud. I maintain the same thing. Let a further series of tests be undertaken, in which fraud is rendered impossible, and genuine phenomena will result.

As I said before, what I have said will convince no one. It is a thankless and hopeless task to try and defend a medium who has been exposed in trickery; and I shall not attempt it. I can only record my disapproval at the manner in which the tests were carried out; at such a superficial report, and my continued conviction in the greater part of Eusapia's phenomena. I am quite convinced that further tests—either here or in Europe—will be undertaken, and that her genuine powers will be proved by mechanical means, and will be more fully established than ever before. As "Truth is the daughter of Time and not of Authority," I can only bide my time and await results. HEREWARD CARRINGTON.

New York, May 12, 1910.

THE FOUR CONJURORS

Sargent, Kellogg, Davis, and Rinn Detected Mme. Palladino's Deceptive Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would infer from your article in this morning's issue on the unmaking of Palladino that the scientists had accomplished the thing. As a matter of fact they have been in consultation with four conjurors all Winter—Sargent, Kellogg, Davis, and Rinn, and these are the men who gave the scientists the "tips" which finally led to the complete exposure of Palladino. FRANK L. HENDERSON.

New York, May 12, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES performs an important public service in this, the age of gullibility, in exposing the latest demonstrator of "Spiritualism." I think, furthermore, that Dr. Miller touches upon a vital matter when he refers to the vitiation of the power of discriminating as to real evidence brought about by the delusion of Palladino's victims.

This affair has ended precisely as has every other alleged demonstration of "spirit force." Just as soon as common sense is applied in investigation the fraud is exposed. On a much smaller scale I have broken up such seances myself. I have found that just as soon as I could get my hands free the "medium" and her tricks were at my mercy. By the simplest methods I checked the game of a noted Cincinnati medium and stopped her series of impostures.

Here is a point which has not been touched upon. It is not the small fee of 50 cents or $1 for sittings or "readings" that makes it profitable for the whole brigade of Spiritualists and fortune tellers of all grades to operate. It is the chance victim upon whom they fasten, and whom they bleed to the extent of hundreds or thousands of dollars. The Cincinnati medium referred to took more than $1,500 from a widow in a small Ohio town for "conversations" with the widow's dead son. It is perhaps needless to refer to this phase of the humbug in a community familiar with the latter history of Luther Marsh, but the fact remains that Spiritualism is a fraud that is pursued for profit. As to denials, of course, the Cincinnati medium promptly denied the facts of the investigation; like the others of her class, she was a brazen liar from business instinct. Except in cases of self-delusion there never was a medium who was not a conscious and intentional fraud and liar. It is part of the business.

Belief in Spiritualism is a reversion toward the primitive superstitions of the childhood of the race, a manifestation that discredits modern enlightenment. Of course, the only real believers in it are the victims of the shrewd tricksters who profit by it. The granite fact still stands that not a single atom of matter was ever stirred the least fraction of an inch by any "spirit force," nor did a departed shade ever vouchsafe so much as a syllable of "message" from beyond. W. G. T.

New York, May 12, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you still go after this world-renowned fraud I wish that you would give us a more detailed report of the trap that was sprung at Prof. Lord's residence, which Collier's Weekly briefly describes.

JOHN HOLLOWAY.

New York, May 12, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your own reporter was fooled by the Palladino woman. If she is willing to prove things as she pretends to be, why don't you hire her for two seances and get the conjurers to attend? Then you would have some hot stuff to print. I wish you would engage her yourself, and confront her with expert tricksters.

New York, May 12, 1910. ANTI-SPOOK.

ANOTHER WHISTLER ON VIEW.

Metropolitan's "Irving as Philip II. of Spain" Surprise to Visitors.

The acquisition by the Metropolitan Museum of Whistler's "Irving as Philip II. of Spain" is a matter of interest to the large number of people whose knowledge of Whistler's art has been increased by the Metropolitan's superb exhibition of his works. The recent placing in the Whistler room of the portrait of pretty Connie Gilchrist with her skipping rope, lent to the exhibition by George A. Hearn, Esq., was an important contribution to the interest of the collection, and the presence on the other side of the screen, yesterday morning, of Irving's well-known figure in the costume of the Spanish King was a fresh surprise to the visitors, who had had no inkling of the purchase of the picture by the museum.

In the "Life of Henry Irving," by Austin Brereton, the author describes Irving's appearance in this part as that of "a perfect Titian portrait," and Whistler has treated his subject with a full appreciation of its pictorial possibilities, the heavy gold chain striking the principal note of color in a scheme characterized by the artist himself as an "arrangement in black." The clutch of the actor's hand on the chain and the slight lifting of the eyebrows and subtle play of the mobile features throughout are suggested with restraint and artistic tact, and the expression called out by Irving's conception of the part—cold, cynical, formal and crafty—is admirably indicated.

It is a picture that adds the interest of historic association to that of its quality as a painting, and while it is by no means the greatest triumph achieved by the artist, it is an important and beautiful portrait which the museum may be congratulated upon acquiring. It was painted probably in 1876, as that was the year in which Tennyson's "Queen Mary," with Irving playing the part of Philip II., was put on at the Lyceum Theatre in London.

MAYOR INSPECTS RICHMOND.

Visits That Borough with Dr. Doty and City Commissioners.

Mayor Gaynor, with President Mitchel of the Aldermen, Health Commissioner Lederle, Commissioner Thompson of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Dock Commissioner Tomkins, with Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, made a tour of inspection of Staten Island yesterday as guests of Borough President Cromwell.

In Richmond the party inspected the Sheriff's office, the County Jail, the County Clerk's office, the Surrogate and the County Courts, and the rest of the municipal buildings. Then they went on to the meadows at Giffords, where Dr. Doty has been conducting experiments to kill off mosquitos.

The final stop was at the Country Club at Dongan Hills, where the party rested, after which they motored back to St. George, and returned to Manhattan on a municipal ferryboat.

CANNON ON COLLEGE MEN.

May Succeed in Spite of Higher Education, He Says.

NEW HAVEN, May 12.—"To a bright young man who has anything in him a college course is not necessarily fatal to success. That is my view of it," says Speaker Cannon in a discussion in The Yale News to-day of the value of a college education. He continues:

"There is always a question as to whether the average student will survive the spoiling effects of a college course, but there are a great many students who accomplish something among the specialties, as there are a great many of them who accomplish something practical in business and politics, notwithstanding the burden of bearing a collegiate course.

"The human animal, on the average, is not worth his salt if he is incapable of making his own way. The greater rewards come in business, not in politics. A good business man is much better off than a poor politician. The business man has a better chance for advancement and receives greater remuneration."

HISTORIC DATES DROPPED.

Chicago Public School Children Spared Compound Interest Problems Also.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The old familiar dates of history and the old problems in compound interest and compound fractions in arithmetic are to disappear from the curriculum of the Chicago public schools.

They have been blacklisted by the committees appointed by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools, to revise the courses of study and trim out the non-essentials. The report of the committee was received by Principals and teachers throughout Chicago yesterday.

"What your schools need is more thorough education and more practical training," said Mrs. Young. "Things that have happened in past years, unless of vital importance, do not remain in children's minds."

NEW WOMAN SCHOOL HEAD.

Kenosha, Wis., Follows Chicago's Example and Elects Female Superintendent.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Kenosha, Wis., has followed the example of Chicago and has appointed a woman to head its public school system. The Board of Education yesterday elected Mrs. Mary D. Bradford to the position.

At present she is in charge of the Teachers' Training College of the State Normal School at Whitewater, and is known as a writer of books on educational matters.

STATE SENATE WITH LODGE.

Defeats Resolutions Favoring Popular Election of United States Senators.

BOSTON, May 12.—Without a word of debate, the Senate to-day killed the House resolutions putting Massachusetts on record as in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote. The division on the resolutions was 11 to 20, three Republicans voting with the eight Democrats in the affirmative.

This action indorses the attitude taken by Senator Lodge, whose term expires next year.

Big Turnout of Work Horses.

Six miles is the distance the entries in the work horse parade, set for May 30, would stretch if ranged end to end. More than 1,500 animals and vehicles are entered. The teams will be lined up in the side streets off Fifth Avenue, where they can be rapidly inspected by the volunteer judges, who will award the prizes to the best cared for horses in the parade.

Bequests for Tufts and Dean Academy.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—The will of David Cummings of Somerville, a shoe manufacturer, was probated here to-day. Tufts College receives $65,000 and Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., $50,000. To the Somerville Home for the Aged is given $40,000. Bequests aggregating $80,000 more are to be distributed among a dozen charitable institutions in Boston and vicinity.

COMEDY STARS IN BARN DANCE AT FAIR

Public Pays to Dance with Actors—Stage Hands Play "The Lottery Man."

20,000 AT THE BOOTHS

Mrs. Marjorie Gould Drexel to Sell Flowers—Mrs. Sol Smith Celebrates 48th Anniversary of Her Debut.

An old-fashioned barn dance with new-fashioned features wound up the fourth day of the Actors' Fund Fair at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. After the theatres were out last night and the actors had put on their street clothes and taken their cabs to the fair, the managers of the Fair's Country Store brought the orchestra up from the basement theatre, cleared a space in front of the Court of Honor, and invited the public to dance—for a price. John Barrymore, Andrew Mack, Sam Bernard, William Elliot, Donald Brian, and a dozen more comedians of prominence took charge of the affair and did a good deal of the dancing. Mr. Brian charged for the privilege of dancing with him, and he was kept busy filling orders.

The attendance at the fair during the day and at night was the largest so far. It was estimated that more than 20,000 people passed the doors during the day and left almost as many dollars inside at the booths. The Twelfth Night Club had charge of the miniature theatre during the day, and in the afternoon their attractions included a performance of a part of "The Lottery Man" by the stagehands of the Bijou Theatre and a turn by De Wolf Hopper. In the evening several one-act plays and individual turns were given.

The floral booth was in charge of Mrs. S. Stanwood Menkin yesterday, in the absence of Mrs. James Speyer. To-night Mrs. Marjorie Gould Drexel and her husband, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., will be present. This will be Mrs. Drexel's first public appearance in New York since her marriage, and Mrs. Speyer said that she had promised to help the floral booth all she possibly could.

Mrs. Sol Smith, who has been a constant attendant at the Professional Woman's League Booth ever since the fair opened, celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of her stage debut yesterday. Nearly every one at the fair took occasion to congratulate her and to give her flowers, and last night she held an impromptu reception behind the railings of the booth. Mrs. Smith made her first appearance on the stage at the Boston Theatre on May 12, 1862, playing Margery in "A Rough Diamond" at a benefit given for E. L. Davenport. She called attention last night to the coincidence that the anniversary should come during the fair held for the benefit of other actors.

The voting contests for the most prominent actor and actress continue to draw crowds. Last night Norman Hackett was in the lead of the men, and Pauline Frederick headed the list of the women. Billie Burke was second in this contest. The $1,000 gold chatelaine set was awarded last night to a Mrs. James of 231 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Donald Brian received the set of vacuum bottles, valued at $200.

Down in the basement the afternoon bowling tournament was won by Kid McCoy without much credit to himself, because James J. Corbett, who was to be his contestant, failed to appear in time. Wednesday night the White Rats outbowled the Vaudeville Comedy Club, and on Tuesday night William C. De Mille, representing the Authors' Club, made the highest score that has been gained so far. To-night there will be a contest between the members of the Friars and the Greenroom Club.

Julia Arthur Cheny made another visit to the fair yesterday and helped at the country grocery store by standing on the counter and rehearsing a burlesque scene from "The Prodigal Daughter," a play in which she once had the leading part. Blanche Ring and her sister, Frances Ring, took in several hundred dollars in a short time by going from booth to booth auctioning off goods. Hattie Williams was also prominent on the floor all day, and in the evening sang in the Café Chantant.

To-day will be actors' society day, and the guests of the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island will be the society's guests at the fair. In the evening a special programme will be given in the basement theatre under the auspices of the society. "The Old Flute Player," the sketch that won the Martin Beck prize of $250, will be presented, with Carl Sauermann in the leading part.

DEFENDS CHILDREN ON STAGE.

Josef Hofman Writes Francis Wilson of His Own Experience.

Josef Hofmann, the pianist, has written a letter to Francis Wilson, congratulating him on the efforts he is making for a change in the child labor laws in several States, where stage children are discriminated against. Mr. Hofman was obliged to retire from the American concert stage when he was a child through the activities of anti-child-labor societies, and was sent back to Poland and put under a several years' course of musical training. Of this part of his life he wrote:

"I remember the time very well when I was forced away from the concert stage, and I should never like to go through such an experience again. All the interest in music-making gradually disappeared, as I had nothing to look forward to but hard work and scolding from my teachers, and even from my own people. If I had not been for Rubenstein, who brought my interest back to music, I perhaps would never have become a pianist at all.

"A child's mind needs constant stimulation, needs sympathy, and a certain amount of admiration even, such as only the public can give him. Besides, not playing in public he loses the touch with the stage and the experience of playing before others than 'Mamma and Papa.' These are valuable qualifications and once lost are very hard to acquire again. I add, of course, that a child ought to keep up with his studies while playing in public."

This is one of the contentions that Mr. Wilson holds that acting is an art that deserves cultivation and that it is essential that the child, under proper regulation, should be permitted to perform in public. "Mr. Hofman's words," said Mr. Wilson last night, "should weigh strongly with all who have this matter in their hands, for he is not only a great artist, but he speaks from a personal experience which came near being terribly disastrous."

Eben Plympton Operated Upon.

Eben Plympton, the actor, is ill at Roosevelt Hospital. He was operated on yesterday, and it was said last night that the operation was successful. Mr. Plympton is 57 years old. His last appearance was in "The Man From Home."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The first performance of "The Comic Supplement," Frederick Thompson's musical play that is to occupy the New Amsterdam Roof Garden this Summer, will be held at Atlantic City on May 30, and will open in New York on June 6. The principals in the cast include Maude Raymond, Joseph Cawthorne, Violet McMillan, Jed Prouty, Harry Fern, Walters and Crooker, Ernest Truex, Harry Breen, and the Constantine sisters.

James R. Adams, one of the clowns at the Hippodrome, has been engaged to produce a condensed version of "Humpty Dumpty" at the Children's Theatre at Brighton Beach during the Summer. Mr. Adams was once a famous Humpty Dumpty, and has been a member of the Hippodrome company since the opening season.

A new portrait of Mme. Nazimova was displayed in the lobby of her Thirty-ninth Street theatre last night. It is one of the series of five portraits of the actress to be painted by Paul Swan of Albany. All of the pictures will be in character.

Palisades Amusement Park, across from West 125th Street, will open for the season on May 28, under the direction of the Schenck Brothers. Many features are promised. There will be a captive balloon, balloon ascensions, and exhibitions of aeroplane flights.

North Beach, on Long Island, will open next Sunday with new attractions. Free fireworks will be given on Thursday nights.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Robert McKim of 50 East Eighty-second Street, and his daughter, Mrs. George Cabot Wilde, and Miss Mary McKim Wilde are sailing to-morrow in the Koenig Albert for a story of five months in Europe. After three months in Italy they will tour by motor through France and Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hardenbergh are at their country place at Bernardsville, N. J. Mrs. Hardenbergh will return to town Monday.

Mrs. Henry Siegel will open Driftwood, her country place at Mamaroneck, as soon as her daughter, Miss Dorothy Wilde, who has been seriously ill, is able to be moved.

Mrs. Robert Sturgis and her daughter, Miss Sturgis, are the guests of Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham in Washington for over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Heckscher gave a box party last night at the Wild West Show at Madison Square Garden.

Mrs. John H. Hanan will give a reception with music next Sunday at her residence 1,073 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Eleanor Rodenwald returned yesterday from Tuxedo.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop is going to her country place in Lenox on June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jewett Hallowell have left town for their country place at Babylon, L. I.

FIRST COUSINS TO MARRY.

George and Rosalie E. S. Calvert to Wed in Washington on May 17.

The marriage of George Calvert of New York and Miss Rosalie Eugenia Steir Calvert, daughter of the late Charles B. Calvert of Maryland, will take place in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on May 17. The ceremony will be performed at noon.

Mr. Calvert and Miss Calvert are first cousins. Both are direct descendants of Lord Baltimore, and the Calvert family has always been prominent in the affairs of Maryland. The bridegroom-elect is the second son of George H. Calvert of Washington, and is engaged in the manufacturing business in Springfield, Mass.

Miss Calvert has been living with her mother at their country estate, MacAlpine, near Riversdale, Md. She is a granddaughter of C. B. Calvert of Riversdale. The couple will make their home in Springfield.

ARMY TO GIVE GARDEN PARTY.

Event for Relief Society to be Held on Governors Island May 25.

The annual garden party for the benefit of the Army Relief Society will be held on Governors Island from 2 to 6 o'clock on the afternoon of May 25. There will be a parade and review of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, and a concert by the Twenty-ninth Infantry Band will be held during the afternoon on the lawn. A Moro hut will be on exhibition, and there will be fortune telling and silhouette cutting.

There will also be booths where tea and ices will be served, and the garrisons in the harbor will be represented by booths. Mrs. Slocum will have charge of Fort Totten and Mrs. White of Fort Hamilton booths. There will be dancing in the historic building known as Corbin Hall.

Gen. Howe, commanding the Department of the East, and Mrs. Howe will receive the guests, assisted by the officers of the Society. Tickets may be had at Governors Island landing, South Ferry, the day of the garden party, or from Mrs. Henry Bischoff, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street; Mrs. Fabius Clarke, 306 West Eighty-second Street, or Mrs. Isabelle Hardie, 138 East Fortieth Street.

Among the patrons and patronesses are Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Howe, Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. Guy Howard, and Col. and Mrs. William Church.

EVANGELIST TO MARRY.

Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman to Wed Miss Mabel Moulton.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mabel Moulton, the only daughter of Mrs. Ruth W. Moulton of Providence, R. I., and New York, to the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, an American evangelist. Miss Moulton is a member of the First Baptist Church in Providence, which was founded by Roger Williams, and is said to be the oldest church in America. She has always been interested in religious and philanthropic work. She has two brothers, David Potter Moulton and Benjamin Potter Moulton.

Dr. Chapman has just returned from a trip to Wales, England, and Scotland. On May 16 Dr. Chapman will take part in a meeting at Carnegie Hall in the interest of the city evangelistic work, in charge of the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Smith.

The wedding will take place in August, and the Rev. Dr. Chapman and his bride will make their home in Jamaica, L. I.

Reception for Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Barron

The officers and staff of The Wall Street Journal gave a dinner and reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Barron and Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Bancroft of Boston at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. About 120 were present, among them being Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Charles A. Conant, Earl Gulick, and Bierne Kinney of New York; Edward Boyle, T. B. Reed, and Miss Margaret E. Moon of Philadelphia; L. M. Atherton, George W. Batson, George G. Bass, H. M. Cole, F. O. Price, S. W. H. Taylor, and C. M. Withington of Boston. Charles Otis, President of The Wall Street Journal Company, was toastmaster. Among the speakers were C. W. Barran, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, Charles A. Conant, William F. Hamilton, and Channing Rudd.

Their 60th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sprigg of Maywood, N. J., on Wednesday evening celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. On May 11, 1850, they were married at the home of the bride, then Miss Eliza Jane Post, at Paramus, by the Rev. Albert Ammerman of the First Presbyterian Church, Hackensack. The couple have ever since lived on the Sprigg farm, first settled upon in 1800 by Thomas Sprigg shortly after his arrival from England. It was on this farm that Thomas Sprigg of to-day was born.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprigg are in excellent health. Their daughters are Mrs. George Voorhis and Miss May B. Sprigg.

ESTABROOK—NICHOLS.

The marriage of Miss Helen Slocum Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. T. Nichols of 42 West Eleventh Street, to Mansfield Estabrook took place at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. William I. Nichols, was followed by a small wedding breakfast.

WOULD ENJOIN BERT WILLIAMS

Comstock Seeks to Prevent Colored Comedian Acting for Ziegfeld.

Arguments were made yesterday before Justice McCall in the Supreme Court, on an application for an injunction restraining Bert Williams, the colored comedian, from appearing under any other management than that of F. Ray Comstock. David Gerber appeared for Williams and William Klein for the petitioner.

Mr. Comstock asserted that he has a three years' contract with Williams for his services, and that Williams was about to fulfill an engagement with F. Ziegfeld, Jr., in "The Follies of 1910." Through his attorney he said that Williams has been engaged by him at a salary of $300 a week and a share of the profits to appear in a production for which he, Comstock, was to supply the money for scenery and other expenses.

Williams's attorney said Comstock had failed to advance the money necessary for expenses, and that Williams had not been "booked" according to contract. Justice McCall took the papers and reserved decision.

Williams is now appearing in vaudeville at a salary of $1,100 a week, as was brought out in the hearing.

MAYOR WILL STOP ALL INDECENT PLAYS

Won't Trouble the Courts, but Will Revoke Licenses Where Proprieties Are Infringed.

BAKER TO BE THE JUDGE

Lines of the Play, "Alma, Wo Wohnst Du," Submitted to the Mayor for a Reading.

Just how he intends to proceed to put indecent plays out of business in New York was made plain yesterday by Mayor Gaynor in a letter to Police Commissioner Baker. He will not bother the courts with such cases, he said, but is going to enforce decency by revoking the licenses of theatres if the Commissioner should decide that any particular play is bad enough to warrant such measures.

No action was taken yesterday either by the Mayor or Police Commissioner regarding the play now being produced at the Grand Opera House, called "Alma, Wo Wohnst Du?", which translated into English means "Alma, Where Do You Live?" This production, which was done over from a French farce into German by Adolph Philipp, was called to the attention of the Mayor by several persons who had seen it. They complained that it was grossly indecent. That it had not passed from the Mayor's mind, however, was indicated by his letter to Commissioner Baker. It reads:

Commissioner Baker:

Sir—I am receiving many complaints concerning the play now on the stage of the Grand Opera House, the last one being by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which makes specific complaint against it as indecent and immoral. I doubt if there would be as many complaints made against it if it were not unfit to be on the stage, but I do not wish to prejudge the matter.

Be so good as to send stenographers to take down all passages that seem vulgar or indecent, and report the same here. I trust to your good judgment. We do not need to bother the courts. We have ample power to enforce decency by revoking the license and closing the theatre, and let us exercise it prudently but firmly.

I am glad to see that your conduct in the matter of the nasty play at the New York Theatre received the commendation of every one, except, of course, that of the Hearst papers, whose commendation we can never expect while we continue to try to do right.

Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

When the committee from the Society for the Prevention of Crime called on the Mayor on Wednesday with their complaint about the play, the Mayor suggested that one of their number go to the theatre and take down in English the offensive passages.

Frederick J. Groehl, a Director of the Society, was commissioned to undertake the task, as he is a German. He went to the Grand Opera House on Wednesday night and sat through the performance, taking notes all the while. Yesterday he called at the Mayor's office and left there fifteen pages of typewritten matter containing the scenario and many lines of the play. The Mayor was absent at the time, but it was said that he would take action on the matter to-day.

Whatever he is to do regarding the Grand Opera House will have to be done this week, since the play comes to an end there on Saturday night. It is extensively advertised, however, to appear at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, next week. If the Mayor decides to end the play, his action will have important bearing on another New York theatre, for Joseph Weber, having purchased the English rights to the piece, has made preparations to produce it at Weber's Theatre next September.

Police Commissioner Baker yesterday renewed the license of the New York Theatre, which he had held up on the advice of Mayor Gaynor until "The Girl with the Whooping Cough," an alleged indecent play, which was being produced there by Al H. Woods, was removed.

On Wednesday representatives of Klaw & Erlanger, managers of the theatre, called on Mayor Gaynor and assured him that the obnoxious play would not be put on at any of their New York playhouses, nor would any objectionable plays be produced hereafter at the New York Theatre.

As proof of their intention to reform, a list of their plays already booked there was shown to the Mayor. He communicated with Commissioner Baker, with the result that the license of the theatre was renewed. The theatre will open on Monday night with the comedy "The Three Twins," which already has had long runs at other New York playhouses.

Another development in the situation came yesterday, when Woods was beaten in his attempt to have the police of New York enjoined from interfering with "The Girl with the Whooping Cough." On Monday he obtained an order calling on the police to show cause why his play should not be produced. Justice McCall in Special Term of the Supreme Court the next day continued the injunction until the case should be argued on its merits. Yesterday he dissolved the injunction, ruling that the police should be allowed necessary discretion in their attempt to put a stop to what was considered an infraction of the law.

This stops Woods from producing the play at any theatre in New York. It was said last night that he was preparing to send the play on the road.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL OPENS.

Mme. Schumann-Heink and Chorus of 600 Voices in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., May 12.—The musical festival was opened to-night in the Fifth Regiment Armory and was largely attended. The opening programme included a solo by Mme. Schumann-Heink, piano solos with orchestra accompaniment by Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, and also selections by Claude Cunningham and Mme. Caroline Mihr-Harcy. There was a chorus of 600 voices, made up largely of choral and choir singers from various cities in the State. Mortimer C. Wiske, the conductor, kept this great body of singers together with twenty experienced chorus singers from the Manhattan Opera House.

There was also a Metropolitan Orchestra of sixty men, who played Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" and the orchestra parts in the closing cantata "Fair Ellen."

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang the solo parts of Gounod's "Gallia" and divided the honors of the evening with Mme. Zeisler, whose playing was especially pleasing. Mme. Hardy and Mr. Cunningham also made a favorable impression.

To-morrow evening Mme. Nordica and Mr. Campanari will sing the leading parts in "Cavalleria Rusticana," and two scenes from "Aida." On Saturday afternoon the festival will close with a children's chorus and orchestra and Mme. Zeisler will play.

Sir William L. Young Sees Father's Play.

Sir William Lawrence Young, son of Sir Charles L. Young, the author of "Jim the Penman," called at the box office of the Lyric Theatre last night, and asked to see the manager. He was met by William A. Brady, and explained to the producer that he was occupying one of the lower boxes with a party of friends. Mr. Brady immediately took him back on the stage, and introduced him to the members of the company, whom he congratulated on a performance that, he said, compared favorably with any he had seen. He is stopping at the Hotel Plaza.

East Side Theatre Strike Settled.

Through the influence of Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, the strike of the billposters, musicians, ushers, theatrical dressers, stage carpenters, and electricians, which has been going on for several days against an alleged reduction of wages in the People's and Thalia Theatres, was settled yesterday. The actors refused to strike, but on account of the strike of the stage carpenters and electricians some of the performances could not be given. Under the terms of settlement the old wages are to be restored and the unions are to be recognized.

METROPOLITAN SEEKS GARDEN

Henry Russell Is Negotiating for Singer's Services Next Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 12.—Henry Russell, Boston's operatic manager, who is also advisory Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been very busy for some time in Paris negotiating with singers. He has already engaged three of the first rank, he says, but will not make their names public until contracts have been signed. He is in negotiation with Mary Garden, and believes that she will be one of the stars at the Metropolitan next season.

Mr. Russell states that Hammerstein, under his contract with the Metropolitan, cannot present what is technically known as opera comique, at least not that which has been originally sung in the foreign tongue. He thinks Hammerstein's musical productions at the Manhattan, in fact, will be confined to musical comedies, ballets, and pantomimes.

REFUTES BUFFALO BILL.

Indian Maiden Tells Him His Views of the Red Man Are Wrong.

The statement that "the hand of God blotted out the Indian," attributed to Col. William F. Cody in a recent interview, has brought forward a defender of the Indian in the person of Miss L. M. Cornelius, a full-blooded member of the old Six Nations of New York. Miss Cornelius visited Buffalo Bill yesterday with a copy of his interview and sought to convince him he was wrong.

"What tribe do you belong to?" was one of Col. Cody's first questions.

"I don't belong to any tribe," responded Miss Cornelius. "I am of the Six Nations of New York. We weren't tribes. We were called the Six Nations because we long ago had left the tribal state of society when the Europeans found us."

Then Miss Cornelius says she told Col. Cody just how great a difference existed between the Plains Indians with whom he had been brought up and the Iroquois of the Six Nations, from whom she is descended.

"'What about Sequoia, the Cherokee, who invented the alphabet?' I asked him," said Miss Cornelius last night. "'What about the Iroquois whose constitution suggested the idea of a separate States Government to your statesman, Benjamin Franklin, for the Constitution of the United States? Was it not Onondiatekha who gave to the world the best system of insurance discovered yet?

"'These men gave inventions and creations to the world. They were doing things which the white man has done since, and wherever they have had half a chance they have always done them. The trouble is that the white man has judged all Indians by those of the plains.

"'There are several stages in the development of any people. These may be called the hunting stage, the pastoral, and the agricultural. The Indian in this country had been through all these stages before he met the white man. The Plains Indian was in the first and only now is in the second, but the Iroquois were in the third and the Cherokee in the fourth before the coming of the white man.'"

CIRCUITS TO HAVE HEARING.

Cort and Allies to Appear Before Producing Managers' Association.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Theatrical Producing Managers was held in the association's rooms in the Times Building yesterday afternoon. It was expected that the recent combination of "one-night-stand" managers would be brought up in some way at the meeting, but the only thing connected with the matter that came up was a letter from the new organization asking to be heard by the Producing Managers' Association. It was agreed without dissention that representatives of the National Theatre Owners' Association be invited to come before the Board of Directors at a special meeting to be held within a fortnight.

John Cort, President of the Theatre Owners' Association, said regarding the coming meeting:

"The financial and business interests involved are so great and the outcome so important to the public that I felt it necessary to bring the matter clearly up to the producers in an official way, and the quicker this matter is considered the better it will be for all concerned. The Owners' Association represents 1,200 theatres."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 12.—The Southern theatre managers met here to-day in all-day session for the purpose of discussing the theatrical situation. The meeting was called immediately after the announcement of Klaw & Erlanger that they would build theatres in the South to run in opposition to the "open door" houses.

Behind closed doors the following members met; Nick Smith of Pensacola, J. D. Burbridge of Jacksonville, Henry Mayer of Vicksburg, Miss.; Mark Bixler of Hattiesburg, Miss.; P. R. Albert of Chattanooga, Charles Scott of Lexington, Ky.; Fritz Staub of Knoxville, Tenn.; S. A. Schloss of Charlotte, N. C.; F. H. Springer of Columbus, Ga.; W. A. Sheets of Nashville, Tenn.; Jake Wells, E. M. Horine, and Henry De Give. Jake Wells of the Wells Circuit represents Albert Weiss, who has theatres in Charleston and Savannah and in Texas.

Representatives of Klaw & Erlanger today opened negotiations with the Macon Chamber of Commerce to secure space for a theatre in an eight-story building being erected for the commercial organization. The Macon theatre is owned by the De Gives of Atlanta, who have declared for the open door.

$210 FOR A RARE CITY VIEW.

A Catherwood Sketch of Old New York Sold—A Lithograph Brings $42.

Two rare views of old New York were sold at Merwin-Clayton's yesterday. One of them, sketched by F. Catherwood from the northwest angle of Fort Columbus, Governors Island, and engraved by F. Papprill, a colored aquatint in an old mahogany frame, sold for $210. The other, a large lithographed view of this city, as seen from Williamsburg, drawn by A. Fay, brought $42.

Among the other rarities were a first edition of Percy Bysshe Shelley's "Alastor; or, The Spirit of Solitude and Other Poems," 8vo, London, 1816, in fine binding by Langorski. $140; William Combe's "Third Tour of Dr. Syntax in Seach of a Wife," illustrations by Thomas Rowlandson, 8vo, London, 1820, in the boards, a good copy of the first edition, $40; an original water color drawing by Rowlandson, "Wine from the Wood," signed by the artist, $24.25; first edition of Lawrence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy," two volumes, 12mo, London, 1768, $34; a copy of Mansfield's "Commercial Diary for 1845," which belonged to William M. Thackeray, and contains in his autograph many notes of personal engagements to call, dine, take tea, &c., $78; first edition of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, in the County of Southampton," $36, and Capt. Woodes Rogers's (piratical) "Cruising Voyage Around the World," containing "an account of Alexander Selkirk's living alone four years and four months on an island," quarto, London, 1712, $15.50.

A document signed by Queen Victoria in 1844 brought only $2.50, probably because it was torn and the seal was gone.

Ward Liner Sails, Then Comes Back.

The Ward liner Morro Castle, which sailed with passengers for Havana yesterday noon, returned to her pier late in the afternoon. She had hardly got outside Sandy Hook when a piston connecting the low-pressure cylinder broke. The officials of the company said that the derangement to her machinery was slight, but it was thought best to return. It is announced that the repairs will be made during the night and the vessel will proceed on her way to-day.

YALE SLUMMERS SEEING THE TOWN

Seventy-five Students Studying Sociology as They Find It on the East Side.

STAYING AT A MILLS HOTEL

Prof. Bailey, In Charge, Thinks He Sees Signs of a Better World Socially to Come.

Of the 300-odd persons who paid 25 cents each for dinner at the Mills Hotel in Seventh Avenue last night one diner in every four was a man from Yale. But a casual observer wouldn't have noticed it any more than the 200 diners did who didn't happen to hate Harvard and know that a touch of blue in one's lapel is a significant sign.

In fact, one of the sophomoric sons of Old Eli who was resting at home in the city this semester rushed to the Mills dining room to greet his former classmates, and he selected a young man with the finest-looking clothes in sight as a likely student.

"Are you one of the Yale bunch?" he ventured.

"No," replied the other. "I never was there, but I was in a football rush once."

"A little later Prof. 'Bill' Bailey, who was pathfinder for the party of seventy-five of his students in sociology through the Bowery and east side social centres, was discussing that incident of the remarkable similarity of Yale clothes and styles of the regular boarders at the Mills Hotel.

"It never could have happened before," he said, "and even in that incident you may detect a wonderful sociological advance. It means that the ready-to-wear clothes makers have been imitating the styles set by the custom tailors until a standardization in clothes has been attained. It's the same in shoes, with the $3 pair built on the exact lines of the $7 pair, until men massed in groups look more nearly of a kind to-day than ever before. It's a good thing, too. It's one of the things that are helping to break down old caste lines and old distinctions. The 'college' clothes, so-called, are worn much more out of college these days than in them."

The "Bill Bailey Slumming Party" is now half way through its annual slumming tour, and it will finish its work in time to catch a late train back to New Haven to-night. The group of seventy-five is the eleventh that has completed its college work by spending a night on the Bowery and a day on Ward's Island with flying visit to the Battery and a glance over the immigrant station to complete its two days' tour of the city.

This year the visit to the immigrant station at Ellis Island will be emphasized more than on previous trips, owing to the fact that William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, is a Yale graduate, and has been making ready for several days to show the young collegians how he does things.

They are scheduled to be received by Commissioner Williams this afternoon, and their visit will include a tour of the island and a speech by the Commissioner setting forth all of his problems. Last night the young collegians took in the Night Court, the Jerry McAuley and Libby Doyers Street missions, the Salvation Army barracks, and the Atlantic Garden on the Bowery.

Prof. Bailey was found shepherding his followers into the Garden at 7:30 o'clock. He was sitting near a glass of soda pop surrounded by young men whose drinks varied all the way from ginger ale to vichy, and strawberry lemonade.

"Do you know," he said as the moving picture film spluttered to its conclusion and a kicking lady came out to do a rapid-fire toe dance across the stage, "I like this idea of having a place where they serve drinks at tables as they do here. Look around and you'll see nothing stronger than beer." One who looked had to reach rather distant horizons in the crowd to find something even so strong as that, as the Yale men grouped somewhat together near their instructor.

"I am greatly impressed on this visit," he continued, "by the improvement noticed wherever we encounter the social service work. The rapacity of the old commercial age is passing. There is a spirit of real humanity finding its way into the institutional charities, and there are many educated men and women going into that field as a life endeavor.

"You will find that 25 per cent. of these young men here with me to-night will go back to their own cities after graduation or plunge with whole heart into just such work as they see attempted here. I was struck with the new pavilion for tubercular patients at the Metropolitan Hospital on Ward's Island and the general infusion of new life and spirit in the service of all the city institutions. I think the world is on the verge of a splendid new era of social spirit, and that the colleges do well to make their courses tend in that direction, away from the old-time academic work that was nothing if not aloof from life and its pressing problems."

Prof. Bailey and his students slept last night at the Seventh Avenue Mills Hotel, and will eat breakfast there this morning, prior to starting a tour of sightseeing which begins with the University Settlement at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, and includes in the morning the Educational Alliance, the Municipal Lodging House, and several social service clubs on the east side.

NOTED ASTRONOMER DEAD.

Sir William Huggins Was President of Royal Society from 1900 to 1905.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir William Huggins, O. M., K. C. B., F. R. S., the astronomer, died here to-day.

Sir William Huggins was the father of modern astrophysics or spectroscopic astronomy, and, with his wife, published in 1900 an "Atlas of Representative Stellar Spectra." His life work largely consisted in establishing the composition of the principal heavenly bodies. In this he was following in the footsteps of Bunsen and Kirchhoff, and was working on the well-known fact that when the light given off by any body is divided into its component parts by the spectroscope the lines that appear in the spectrum will vary with the elements of which the body giving the light is made. By this means Sir William and Lady Huggins were able to establish the presence of certain elements in the stars they observed.

Sir William was born in London in 1824, and was educated at the City of London School. He built a private observatory for himself at Tulse Hill, near London, in 1856 and there carried on all his work. His wife, whom he married in 1875, was already a skilled astronomer and became his only assistant and collaborator. Sir William received the Order of the Bath in 1897, and in 1902 was appointed to the Order of Merit, the most exclusive of British distinctions.

He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1876 to 1878, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1891, and President of the Royal Society from 1900 to 1905. He received many gold medals from learned societies and was a Commander of the Brazilian Order of the Rose. He wrote many scientific papers and also a history of the Royal Society.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOSEPH E. McCOY, for nineteen years the rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Euclid Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday. He was born in Brooklyn 50 years ago.

MICHAEL ELMORE, a railroad engineer and ranch owner, died on Wednesday at his home in White Plains, aged 57 years. His first work at railroad building began in Iowa in the seventies.

BENJAMIN CUTTER, a prominent musical authority, died on Tuesday at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass, aged 53 years. He was the son of Dr. Ephraim Cutter, a physician and food expert, of this city.

GEORGE DINGLER, a Battalion Chief of the Jersey City Fire Department, died last night of softening of the liver, at his home, 12 Mercer Street, Jersey City. He was 60 years old. He was appointed to the Fire Department in 1871, and twelve years ago was made Battalion Chief. He received several honor medals for bravery at fires. A widow and son survive.

Mrs. JANE REED FARRELL, the oldest resident of Bayonne, N. J., died Wednesday at her home, Avenue C and Thirty-eighth Street, at the age of 90 years.

ENOS HUNT STEVENS, 88 years old, a retired veterinary surgeon, died Wednesday night, at the home of his son, Junius W. Stevens, Bloomfield, N. J.

33⅓% DISCOUNT

PEARLS, DIAMONDS

PRECIOUS STONE JEWELRY GIFTS FOR

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THE MILLION DOLLAR STOCK

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Note.—Included in the stock is a lot of fine loose necklace pearls.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GRAF.—May 11, Hartford, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Graf, a son.

OSWALD.—May 10, Nyack, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. John Oswald, a daughter.

Married.

ESTABROOK—NICHOLS.—May 12, at No. 42 West 11th St., by the Rev. William I. Nichols, Helen Slocum, daughter of John W. T. and Mary Blake Nichols, to Mansfield Estabrook.

POWERS—AUGER.—May 11, Emma Auger to Frank T. Powers.

COLL—SMITH.—May 11, Florence Smith to Christopher T. Coll.

Connecticut.

BRAINARD—HUNTLEY.—May 11, Collinsville, Louisa S. Huntley to Lieut. E. H. Brainard.

Long Island.

HEATH—COMBS.—May 11, Sea Cliff, Jennie Combs to Chester Heath.

New Jersey.

LEISS—HOCHSTUHL.—May 11, Newark, Bertha Hochstuhl to George G. Leiss.

New York State.

MULLEN—CAMPBELL.—May 11, Margaret G. Campbell to Charles J. Mullen.

Died.

ALLEN.—May 10, 1910, Abigail, widow of the late Samuel B. Allen. Services at her late residence, 353 West 21st St., Friday afternoon, 1:30. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

AVERY.—On Tuesday, May 10, 1910, at Dr. Runyon's private hospital, South Orange, N. J., Elizabeth Porter, widow of the late Dr. George Whitfield Avery of Hartford, Conn.

BONNEY.—At Boston, Mass., Tuesday, May 10, Josephine Scofield, wife of James B. Bonney. Funeral service at Universalist Church, Stamford, Conn., on Friday, May 13, at 3:30 P. M.

BRONSON.—Ange Fliess, wife of Paul Bronson and daughter of the late William M. and Ange Post Fliess, suddenly, in London, England, on May 3, 1910. Funeral at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Av., on Saturday, May 14, at 12 o'clock noon.

COBB.—At East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, May 11, 1910, Matilda Van Zandt, wife of the late Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D. D., and daughter of the late Matthew Thomas and Maria Suydam Van Zandt. Services will be held at 50 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., at 10 A. M., or on arrival at Brick Church station of train leaving 23d St. ferry, (D., L. & W. R. R.) 9:10 A. M. on Saturday, May 14.

DAHMS.—May 12, 1910, John H. Dahms. Funeral from the Private Funeral Parlors, 304 West 126th St., Stephen Merritt Co., Friday.

DARROW.—At the residence of her son, Summit, N. J., on May 12, 1910, after a lingering illness, Mary Clerk, widow of the late William Darrow, in her 83d year. Funeral private.

FROMMEL.—At Highbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, May 11, 1910, Amelia, beloved wife of William H. Frommel, aged 45 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral at St. Paul's Church, Hudson St., between 8th and 9th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, May 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FLIESS.—Ange J. See notice under Bronson.

HARRIS.—On May 12, 1910, Alexander Hamilton, husband of Ella Harris, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 322 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, May 15, at 3 P. M.

MACLAIRE.—May 12, Esther Maclaire. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (CAMPBELL BUILDING.) Funeral private.

MILLS.—On Thursday, May 12, Katharine E. Du Bois, widow of John E. Mills. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, C. M. Mather, 16 West 122d St., Saturday, May 14, 2 P. M.

PADLEY.—On Wednesday, May 11, 1910, C. Edward Padley. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 345 West 70th St., on Friday, at 1 P. M. Interment at Pawtucket, R. I. Philadelphia papers please copy.

REYNOLDS.—Entered into rest at St. Louis on Tuesday, May 10, 1910, at 12:30 P. M., at the age of 70 years 6 months 17 days, Jane E. Reynolds, beloved mother of William La. Jr., and Miss Mary Reynolds, and Genevieve P. Wyatt, and sister of Mrs. John Entwhistle of New York, and Mrs. Mary E. Hurd. Funeral from family residence, 3,215A Lafayette Av., St. Louis, Thursday, May 12, at 2 P. M. Interment in family lot at St. Matthew's Cemetery.

ROHE.—On May 12, 1910, in his 29th year, Henry, beloved son of August and Theresa Rohe. Funeral from his late residence, 544 East 147th St., Sunday, May 15, at 1:30 P. M. Fraternal Order of Eagles, Bronx Aerie No. 491, also members of Court Mott Haven, F. O. A., No. 57, and members of the Osceola Club, Bronx, are requested to attend.

RUSSELL.—May 11, John L., at Asheville, N. C. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St.

SHIPLEY.—On Thursday, May 12, 1910, Charles Seldon Shipley, son of the late J.

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"Boys will be boys" if dressed in our Clothes. None of the frills and furbelows characteristic of "Dry Goods Store Clothes"—but every essential necessary to make them Real Boys' Garments.

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Knickerbocker Suits $5 to $14.

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Regal Cars

THE "REGAL" MADE A PERFECT SCORE IN THE TWO DAYS RELIABILITY RUN AROUND NEW JERSEY.

I want to impress upon you that the REGAL, costing only $1250, made JUST AS FINE a showing as the $4000 and $5000 cars; just another public example of what the REGAL 4-cylinder, 30 horse-power, five passenger touring car can do in the hands of owners.

The REGAL was a STOCK CAR—you can buy one just like it—driven by an amateur—NOT a factory expert.

Our customers say that the REGAL is economical in gasoline; here are proofs: during the two days, we covered 313 miles, AVERAGING 20.4 MILES A GALLON. No adjustments—no repairs—no tire trouble. That is because the REGAL is light; it is easy on tires.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

WARHOP PUZZLES DETROIT BATSMEN

Indian Pulls New Yorks Through to Victory—Yanks in Third Place.

THE SCORE.

DETROIT.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
D. Jones, lf	3	1	3	1	0	0
Bush, ss	2	1	0	2	0	0
Cobb, rf	3	1	0	4	0	0
Crawford, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Delehanty, 2b	3	0	0	4	3	0
Moriarty, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	0
T. Jones, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
Stanage, c	3	0	0	2	4	0
Browning, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killian, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	29	3	4	24	11	0

NEW YORK.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hemphill, cf	3	1	0	3	1	0
Wolter, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	0
Laporte, 2b	4	1	1	1	4	0
Roach, ss	3	1	2	2	1	0
Channell, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	4	6	0
Sweeney, c	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Gardner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, c	2	0	1	1	2	0
Warhop, p	1	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	27	5	7	27	13	1

*Batted for Sweeney in the second inning.

Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—D. Jones, Mitchell. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Sacrifice flies—Delehanty, Warhop. Stolen bases—Channell, Austin. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 5. First base on error—Detroit. Double play—Hemphill and Roach. Struck out—By Killian, 1. Bases on balls—Off Browning, 1; off Killian, 5; off Warhop, 5. Wild pitches—Browning, 1; Killian, 1. Hits—Off Browning, 3 in one and one-third innings; off Killian, 4 in six and two-thirds innings. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

The Detroits started out with a rush against the Yankees on the Hilltop yesterday like a volunteer fire company galloping to a blaze. They unripped a package of three runs, which gave the Tigers rosy hopes of salting away the third game of the series. But were the Yankees downhearted or did they quake under the onrush of champions? Say not so. They were not alarmed by the big lead, but jumped into the breach in the very next inning and grabbed back the three runs. Then with business-like jolts they laced in enough runs to win out by a 5 to 3 score. Isn't that handsome? The Yankees passed Detroit in the race for the calico, and are now in third place.

Among the 8,000 or so fans who gathered around the lot were three gentlemen who usually do their rooting for the Washington team. These were Vice President Sherman, Congressmen Thomas of Iowa, and McKinley of Illinois. They sat in Frank Farrell's box near the New York bench, and enjoyed the Yankees' uphill fight just as much as the freckled-faced kids in the bleachers, who divided their time in commenting on the Vice President's enthusiasm and in attempting to get Hughey Jenning's "goat." Vice President Sherman kept his own score, and was never in doubt about chalking down the hits and errors.

After twirling a dizzy first inning Warhop settled down and stood the Tigers on their heads. Warhop, you know, is an Indian, but not the kind you see in front of the cigar stores. He's a Celtic Indian by the name of Flynn. Once he pitched for the Kickapoos out West, and they took him into the tribe and gave him a redskin name, Warhop, which translated means "Mike-Stick-Em-Over-the-Plate."

Warhop had on all his war paint, and punctured the air all around the plate with tiny holes when he spun the ball through. He's about the only boxman nowadays who hurls the ball with an underhand motion. It may be old-fashioned, but he put a buzz on the ball which prevented the Tigers from bruising it fatally. Detroit served up for sacrifice a new pitcher, Browning. Brownie simply did not have it yesterday. In the second he was pelted hard, and was quickly chucked in the ambulance and wheeled to the bench. Killian succeeded him, and in the fifth and six innings several bends of his were straightened out.

In the first inning Warhop somehow got an idea that the plate was some distance away from its actual location. Cobb, Jones and Bush, the first two men up, ambled. Cobb spilled a bunt in front of the Yank pitcher, who threw to third to force Jones, but he was too late and the bases were full. Sam Crawford, whose middle name is "Clean-up," spanked to right, scoring Jones and Bush. Delehanty lifted a high one into Hemphill's glove, and Cobb, who can run some, scooted home. The most prominent thing that Cobb has done in this series is run, and sometimes, at that, he wasn't fast enough. Crawford was forced at second when Moriarty grounded to Austin and Moriarty died by the same execution.

Well, there's the Tigers' three runs. Maybe you think they look large, but notice the big group of figures coming along here presently, and your ideas of size will change. Laporte was the first Yankee to face Browning in the second. He tore a liner to left. Roach flattered Laporte's example by imitating a drive to the same place. Channell rapped a whistling grounder through second, scoring Laporte. Austin sent a bunt to Browning and Roach was forced at third. Browning right here wanted to see how high Stanage, the catcher, could jump, so he heaved it high over his roof. Channell raced home and Austin went to third. Exit Browning, enter Killian. Sweeney was up, but Gardner was sent in as a pinch hitter and received Killian's initial walk. Warhop up. "Win your own game." He sent a high fly to Ty Cobb in right and Austin scampered in with the count which made the score 3 all.

Mitchell took Sweeney's place behind the bat and fanned for a starter. Later, however, he did lots better than that. Warhop walked, Hemphill likewise. Wolter grounded to Killian and forced Warhop at third. Chase hammered a screamer to centre, scoring Hemphill, and Wolter died trying to work a double steal, when Chase started for second. Laporte flied to Cobb in the sixth and Roach singled to centre. Channell ballooned one into Delehanty's hands, and Austin punned a safety into left. Mitchell, the stubby catcher, shot a pippin to left, scoring Roach.

After the first inning Warhop's service and the Tigers' bats were perfect strangers. The few miscellaneous hits they got were not the kind that could be hatched into runs. On Tuesday Jennings made a lot of noise on the coaching lines. Wednesday his weird oratory was less prominent, and yesterday you could hardly hear him.

BASEBALL, 4 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. American League Park. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

THE TURF.

RACING
BELMONT PARK
MAY 13TH TO MAY 30TH.

Trains leave E. 34th St., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, (1:40, Saturday only). Special car for Turf and Field Club members on 1:00 train. Leave Flatbush Ave. 12:30, 1:10, 1:30, (1:50 Saturday only).

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A lady, having her own stable, would board good, strong saddle horse for the Summer months in exchange for use of same. K 32 Times.

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

American League.

New York 5	St. Louis 2
Detroit 3	Boston 1
Philadelphia 4	Chicago at Washington—Rain.
Cleveland 0	

National League.

New York 9	Cincinnati 8
Chicago 1	Philadelphia 1
Brooklyn 11	St. Louis 5
Pittsburg ....9 (Twelve innings.)	Boston 3

Eastern League.

Rochester 3	Jersey City 3
Newark 0	Montreal ....2 (Ten innings.)
Buffalo 4	Toronto 12
Providence 3	Baltimore 5

WHERE THEY PLAY TO-DAY.

American League.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

National League.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Chicago.

Eastern League.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

American League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	4	.765	Boston	10	11	.476
Cleveland	12	7	.632	Chicago	8	9	.471
New York	11	7	.611	Washington	6	16	.278
Detroit	13	9	.591	St. Louis	4	14	.222

National League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	12	6	.667	Cincinnati	9	8	.529
New York	14	8	.636	Boston	7	12	.368
Philadelphia	10	8	.556	Brooklyn	8	14	.364
Chicago	11	9	.550	St. Louis	7	13	.350

Eastern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	14	5	.736	Rochester	9	9	.500
Buffalo	11	7	.611	Baltimore	9	11	.450
Toronto	10	9	.526	Jersey City	5	9	.357
Providence	9	9	.500	Montreal	4	12	.250

Bender Pitches a No-Hit Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—"Chief" Bender of the Philadelphia Club to-day performed the greatest pitching feat of the season, when he not only shut out Cleveland by 4 to 0, but also prevented his opponents from getting a hit. Only one Cleveland player reached first base, this being Turner, who received a base on balls in the fourth inning, and was thrown out trying to steal second base. So remarkably effective was Bender that only three hard chances were offered by Cleveland batsmen, Oldring and Hartsel each making a fine running catch, and Murphy, in the sixth inning, getting a foul by Lord on the full run and leaping over a cement coping and running up the bleachers before he could check himself. The victory for Philadelphia was the eighth straight and made a new major league record for this season. The home team batted Lincke's curves at the right time and made every one of their hits count. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Hartsel, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Oldring, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Collins, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Baker, 3b	4	2	2	2	2
Davis, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
Murphy, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Barry, ss	3	0	2	0	4
Thomas, c	3	0	0	6	1
Bender, p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	31	4	9	27	9

CLEVELAND.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Graney, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Krueger, lf	3	0	0	2	1
Turner, ss	3	0	0	2	1
Lajoie, 2b	3	0	0	3	1
Stovall, 1b	3	0	0	9	3
Easterly, c	3	0	0	3	0
Lord, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Lincke, p	2	0	0	1	0
*Flick	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	0	24	13

*Batted for Lincke in the ninth inning.

Errors—Turner, Bradley, Lincke (2.)

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Murphy. Three-base hit—Hartsel. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Struck out—By Lincke, 2; by Bender, 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5. First base on called balls—Off Lincke, 1; off Bender, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Browns Win Sensational Game.

BOSTON, May 12.—Lake outpitched Collins in an exciting game to-day, and St. Louis won the first victory of the series, the score being 2 to 1. Three hits, including a three-bagger in the third inning, gave the visitors all their runs. Catches of the most sensational kind by Wallace, Stone, and Speaker and three double plays by Boston featured the contest. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Stone, lf	3	0	1	2	0
H'fman, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Wallace, 3b	3	0	0	3	1
Griggs, 2b	2	0	0	2	6
Criss, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Schm'z'r, rf	4	0	1	1	0
H'tzell, ss	4	1	1	0	1
Stephens, c	3	1	2	6	1
Lake, p	3	0	2	0	2
Total	30	2	7	27	11

BOSTON.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Hooper, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Stahl, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Speaker, cf	3	1	0	3	1
Wagner, ss	4	0	0	5	3
G'dner, 2b	4	0	2	2	3
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Car'gan, c	3	0	0	3	2
Collins, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Niles	1	0	1	0	0
Cicotte, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	27	14

*Batted for Collins in the eighth inning.

Errors—Stone, Hartzell, Stephens, Gardner.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Stephens, Stone. Hits—Off Collins, 6 in eight innings; off Cicotte, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Stone. Double plays—Lord, Stahl, and Warner; Wagner, Gardner, and Stahl; Speaker and Wagner. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Lake, 3; off Collins, 2; off Cicotte, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Lake, 5; by Collins, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Rochester, N. Y.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3	6	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	0

Batteries—McGinnity and Crisp; Holmes and Blair. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

At Montreal.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3	8	1
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	5	3

Batteries—Ferry and Crist; Keefe and Kritchell. Umpires—Messrs. Boyle and Stafford.

At Buffalo.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4	7	1	
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3	10	3	

Batteries—Thompson, Lavender, and Peterson; Speer and Woods. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Murray.

At Toronto, Ont.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0	7	0	0	2	1	—12	8	2	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	0—5	9	7	

Batteries—Malloy, Donnelly, Schmidt, and Egan; Smith and Vandergrift. Umpires—Messrs. Halligan and Finneran.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 6; Columbus, 3.
Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
Toledo, 4; Kansas City, 2.

Scores of Other Games.

At Durham, N. H.—New Hampshire State, 6; Bates, 5.
At Northfield, Vt.—Norwich University, 10; Colby, 3.
At Middletown—Williams, 7; Wesleyan, 3.
At Hamilton, N. Y.—Colgate, 12; Hobart, 1.
At Ann Arbor, Mich.—Syracuse, 2; Michigan, 1.
At South Orange—Pennsylvania State, 9; Seton Hall, 2.

GIANTS WIN FINAL GAME IN CHICAGO

New Yorks Bat Pitchers Hard, While the Cubs Play Poorly in the Field.

THE SCORE.

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Evers, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Sheckard, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0
Hofman, 1b	4	0	1	11	1	1
Steinfeldt, 3b	3	0	1	1	3	1
Beaumont, cf	3	0	1	3	1	0
Zimmerman, ss	4	0	1	2	1	1
Kling, c	4	0	0	6	0	1
McIntire, p	1	1	0	0	1	0
*Tinker	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carson, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	1	6	27	10	5

*Batted for McIntire in seventh inning.

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	5	2	2	4	0	0
Fletcher, 2b	5	1	2	2	1	0
Murray, rf	2	2	1	3	0	0
Seymour, cf	5	0	2	2	0	0
Bridwell, ss	4	0	1	2	2	1
Devlin, 3b	4	2	1	3	1	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	1	1	0
Wiltse, p	2	2	0	0	3	0
Total	34	9	10	27	9	1

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	—9

Two-base hits—Schulte, Merkle, Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Fletcher. Hits—Off McIntire, 5 in 7 innings; off Carson, 5 in 2 innings. Sacrifice flies—Bridwell, Wiltse, Murray. Stolen bases—Murray, (2) Fletcher, Devlin. Double plays—Merkle and Bridwell. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 6. Bases on balls—Off McIntire, 5; off Wiltse, 4. Struck out—By McIntyre, 2; by Carson, 1; by Wiltse, 1. Passed ball—Kling. Wild pitch—Carson. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Moran.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 12.—John McGraw and his Giants left for St. Louis to-night with one victory over the Cubs to their credit. The final contest of the series went to New York 9 to 1, almost a forfeit score. The Cubs played as badly as on Monday's game, but New York refused to follow suit. With George Wiltse working just about at his best and the Giants supporting him nicely, there was hardly a chance for West Siders to root to any extent, especially as Harry McIntire and Kit Carson were off color and their support was full of holes.

The result might be attributed to a recently passed rule of which McGraw took advantage. In naming his battery to Umpire Johnstone, Evers first said it would be McIntire and Kling. Manager Chance, who was sitting in a box near to the home bench, thought Brown would do better than McIntire, so he ordered Evers to use him. Mr. Johnstone announced that Brown would pitch instead of McIntire. The rule says that the pitcher first named must perform against at least one batsman. McGraw remembered this and chased to the plate with a protest, evidently being in fear of Mordecai Brown.

Johnstone recognized the justice of McGraw's protest and told Evers it would have to be McIntire at the start, anyway. McIntire might have been taken out after pitching to Devore, but he retired him so easily that it was decided to go on through with Harry and save Brown for another day.

McIntire's poor aim got him in trouble after two were out in the first inning. He walked Murray, and he stole. Cy Seymour promptly supplied a single to centre on which Murray trotted home.

There wasn't anything like a hit mixed up in New York's next run, which came in the second. Devlin walked right at the outset. Merkle bunted, and McIntire had time to force Arthur at second, but his throw pulled Zimmerman off the bag and every one was safe. Meyers's out advanced both runners, and Wiltse's long fly to Beaumont scored Devlin.

In the fifth Meyers walked and Wiltse was safe on Steinfeldt's fumble. Devore popped a bunt, which McIntire almost caught with one hand. It looked so much as if he would catch it that Meyers stopped on the path, and was forced at third after McIntire had dropped and picked up the ball. Fletcher grounded to Zimmerman, who stepped on second, forcing Devore. McIntire had two strikes on Murray, but "Red" came back with a Texas leaguer over Steinfeldt's head, and Wiltse counted.

Another pass gave the Giants a start in the seventh. With one out, Wiltse walked, and moved up on Devore's single over second. Zimmerman checked Fletcher's drive enough to hold Wiltse at third. Murray flied to Beaumont, and the left hander scored after the catch. Seymour gave a hit and run sign and pulled a single, scoring Devore. Schulte pegged to Steinfeldt to draw "Cy" off first, and he accomplished his purpose. Fletcher also was drawn off third, and "Steiny" held onto the ball until Doyle's understudy was persuaded to try for home. Then he was caught for the third out.

In the eighth Bridwell singled and Devlin almost hit into a double play. Bridwell was forced, all right, but Hofman dropped Evers's relay and Arthur was safe. Merkle connected with a ball that was a foot over his head and made a two-bagger out of it, Devlin going to third. A wild pitch brought Arthur in and sent Merkle to third. Meyers already had fanned, and Wiltse popped to Hofman.

Devore beat a bunt in the ninth, and was lucky enough to pick out a good time to steal, going all the way to third on a passed ball. Fletcher tripled to right centre, scoring him. Zimmerman messed Murray's roller. Fletcher going home. Murray stole second and moved to third on Seymour's out. Sheckard made a nice catch of Bridwell's foul and a skip throw home, but the ball skipped right past Kling and Murray was safe. Devlin then singled and stole, Kling's wild throw sending him to third. He tried to steal home, but he stopped before he reached there and was out.

New York State League.

Elmira, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1.
Syracuse, 5; Troy, 0.
Albany, 3; Utica, 1.
Scranton, 10; Binghamton, 7.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 7; Northampton, 2.
New Haven, 10; Holyoke, 6.
Bridgeport, 4; New Britain, 3.
Waterbury, 8; Springfield, 0.

Southern League.

Nashville, 6; Birmingham, 1.
Atlanta, 5; Mobile, 1.
Montgomery, 9; Memphis, 6.

South Atlantic League.

Macon, 4; Columbia, 3.
Columbus, 2; Jacksonville, 1.
Savannah, 8; Augusta, 3.

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H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

Brooklyn Wins a Batting Bee.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—Brooklyn took a second game from Pittsburg to-day, 11 to 9, forcing the champions into the first extra-inning game of their season. In the twelve innings thirty-four hits were divided equally between the two clubs, but the visitors hit the further, making seven two-baggers and one triple. Hummel and Wheat were best at the batting. Their hits, too, scored the three runs which won the game in the twelfth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lumley, rf	7	0	0	2	0
Daubert, 1b	7	3	3	6	0
Wheat, lf	7	3	3	4	1
Hummel, 2b	6	2	5	2	5
M'Elv'n, 3b	6	0	1	4	4
Davidson, cf	6	0	3	2	0
M'M'lan, ss	5	0	0	1	4
Erwin, c	6	1	2	5	2
Rucker, p	1	0	0	0	1
Wilhelm, p	3	2	0	0	1
Total	54	11	17	36	18

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	7	2	4	2	0
Leach, cf	5	1	2	2	0
Hyatt, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf	6	3	2	1	0
Wagner, ss	5	0	3	2	5
Miller, 2b	5	0	2	3	4
Flynn, 1b	6	0	1	11	2
Wilson, rf	5	0	0	3	0
Gibson, c	4	2	2	10	2
Camnitz, p	1	0	0	1	2
Phillippe, p	1	0	0	1	2
*Campbell	0	0	0	0	0
Moore, p	1	0	0	0	1
†McK'nie	1	1	1	0	0
Total	48	9	17	36	17

Errors—Daubert, McElween, Wagner, Miller, (2.)

*Batted for Phillippe in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Moore in the twelfth inning.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—11
Pittsburg	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—9

Two-base hits—Byrne, Leach, Clarke, Daubert, Wheat, (3,) Hummel, Davidson, Erwin. Three-base hits—Wagner, Byrne, Hummel. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Wagner, Camnitz, Wilhelm. Stolen base—Miller. Double play—Wheat, McMillan, and McElveen. First base on balls—Off Camnitz, 2; off Moore, 2; off Rucker, 1; off Wilhelm, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Rucker, (Gibson.) Struck out—By Camnitz, 3; by Phillippe, 2; by Rucker, 2; by Wilhelm, 3. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 12; Brooklyn, 14. Hits—Off Camnitz, 7 in 3 2-3 innings; off Phillippe, 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Moore, 6 in 4 innings; off Rucker, 7 in 2 innings; off Wilhelm, 10 in 10 innings. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Kane.

Reds Win on Wild Pitching.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 12.—Philadelphia used four pitchers in to-day's game and lost, 1 to 8. Wildness was responsible for most of Cincinnati's runs. Suggs pitched well at all stages. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Paskert, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Hobl'll, ss	3	0	0	1	0
Mitchell, cf	4	3	3	1	0
Egan, 2b	4	2	1	4	5
Downey, ss	1	2	0	2	5
McLean, c	4	1	3	5	2
Lobert, 3b	3	0	2	2	1
Suggs, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	80	8	10	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Titus, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Bates, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Magee, cf	3	0	3	0	0
R'nst'd, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Walsh, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Doolan, ss	4	0	0	3	5
Dooin, c	2	0	0	3	2
Cheek, c	2	0	1	1	0
Foxen, p	0	0	0	0	1
Moren, p	0	0	0	0	0
Maroney, p	1	0	0	0	1
Humph's, p	1	0	0	0	3
*Jackl'ch	1	1	1	0	0
Total	34	1	8	24	14

*Batted for Maroney in fifth inning.

Errors—Downey, Grant, Walsh.

Cincinnati	0	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Magee (2,) Cheek. Hits—Off Foxen, 1

M'GOVERN IS GAME, BUT COULON WINS

Bantam Champion and Terry's Brother Go Through Ten Fast Rounds.

Johnny Coulon of Chicago, the recognized bantam champion of the world, gave Phil McGovern of Brooklyn, brother of "Terrible Terry," a sound thrashing in the main ten-round bout at the Madison Athletic Club last night. It was a hot go from start to finish, and delighted the biggest crowd that has witnessed a fight in New York for some weeks.

Although he was knocked down cleanly in the third round by a terrific half right swing to the point of the jaw, (from which he was up instantly, however,) Coulon was thereafter the real master of ceremonies and did everything to his nimble opponent but knock him out.

McGovern was, as the closing bell of every round after the third rang, an extremely tired youth. Despite this he always started proceedings in the next session with a hard rush. Coulon, with just a bit too much anxiety to land the final punch to be able to get it over, would thereafter tear things loose and send McGovern back to his seconds at the end of the three minutes mighty glad of their ministrations.

McGovern missed right and left swings aimed for the head as the first round started, and then they clinched. Each landed a left to the face. They again exchanged lefts to the face, and Coulon put a stinging right to the body. Coulon followed this with two left jabs to the mouth. McGovern missed so hard with a right swing that it turned him completely around, and Coulon put a light left to the mouth and a right to the body as a penalty for McGovern's failure to clinch. Just before the bell Coulon landed a left hook to the face, but caught a right to the body in return.

Breaking out of a clinch in the second round, McGovern put a left to the jaw. Coulon sent his right to the face, but got a stiff left to the jaw as McGovern's contribution to the joy of the occasion. Coulon landed a hard right hook to the jaw. Coulon was playing now almost entirely for the body, while McGovern tried for the jaw in the short but frequent clinches that followed. Just as the bell sounded McGovern sent over a light left to the face.

The third was, from start to finish, a very hot round. Both were cautious as it opened and boxed for a while at long range. Then they stood up against the ropes and swapped punch for punch. A furious right half swing to the jaw knocked Coulon completely off his feet, but the Chicagoan was up instantly and rushed McGovern around the ring so that the latter slipped to his knees, getting away from Coulon's punches, rained upon him from every quarter. Coulon jabbed his left twice to the face. Then he forced McGovern into a corner and tried hard for a knockout, but McGovern covered up well, and Coulon could not connect. Just before the bell Coulon again jabbed to the face with telling effect.

From the moment that the fourth round started Coulon took the upper hand and the lead, never to relinquish them to the final bell. Coulon jabbed repeatedly to the face, one of these lefts puffing McGovern's right cheek and bringing a small amount of blood. The champion then straightened McGovern up along the ropes with a hard left to the jaw and landed three left jabs to the face without return. A right uppercut to the jaw in a clinch almost tore McGovern's head off. McGovern had not landed a blow when the round ended.

McGovern started across the ring with his usual rush as the fifth round started, but Coulon was more than willing to mix it up, and the Brooklynite soon desisted. Coulon landed jabs, hooks, and swings on his opponent with telling effect, but failed properly to measure his blows so that much of his advantage went to waste. Coulon stuck to jabbing tactics until the bell sounded, and McGovern, apparently unable to stop this kind of punch, was a pretty tired lad as he went to his corner.

The story of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth rounds is exactly that of the fourth and fifth sessions. Seldom did McGovern land cleanly, and most of the time he was covering up or backing away from Coulon's persistent and terrific volleys. Every round saw McGovern getting weaker, but his ability and bravery in taking the punishment were little short of marvelous.

They started the tenth more like wild men than boxers. Coulon landed a left to the face and right to the body, and then beat a tattoo on McGovern's face with jabs and right hooks. Coulon, following him relentlessly around the ring, landed seven left jabs to the mouth without a return. McGovern missing badly with left and right swings. Coulon slipped down from a missed right swing, but he arose instantly, and almost knocked McGovern down with a volley of rights to the face. The final bell found them in a clinch.

BLACKS TRAINERS' EYES.

Jeffries Handles Choyinski and Armstrong Roughly in Short Bouts.

Special to The New York Times.

BEN LOMOND, Cal., May 2.—Jeffries maintained his good work to-day, boxing three rounds each with Choynski and Bob Armstrong, and giving each a black eye as a souvenir of the most strenuous session they have yet had. Jeffries showed much ginger and really got around the ring in lively style. He played for infighting, and it was half-arm jolts that caused all the damage to his sparring partners. Jeffries landed a wicked left jolt on one of Armstrong's eyes and a big piece of skin was peeled off by the glove. Twice he landed on Choynski's eye, and it turned black immediately. Choynski also bled freely from the mouth.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12.—Jack Johnson was out on the road early this morning and covered twelve miles in fast time, leaving his six camp followers strung along the road at various distances behind him. The stiff grade on Fifteenth Avenue Boulevard proves too much for his sparring partners and trainers, and they weaken on the long two-mile hill which Johnson gallops over as though he enjoys it. The negro is certainly in fine shape to stand so much road work without showing any sign of lameness or stiffness of muscles.

Baldwin In Good Shape for Cross.

Reports from Northboro, Mass., where Matty Baldwin is training for his meeting with Leach Cross at the National Sporting Club to-night, do not augur well for Leach Cross. Baldwin will be stronger and better prepared to take punishment than ever before in his career, and all because he is not compelled to take off weight. He is faster than ever in his boxing, and has developed a punch calculated to win a fight. Johnny Coulon, who sparred four rounds with Cross at New Dorp on Wednesday afternoon and again yesterday, says that Cross has nothing to learn about boxing. He predicts an early ending to the bout, with Cross as the victor.

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RACING AT AQUEDUCT.

Norbitt Wins Stake Feature In Closing Day's Card.

Racing at the Aqueduct track ended yesterday with the tamest sport of any day of the two meetings, the Queens County Jockey Club's meeting first and the Metropolitan Jockey Club's meeting following, has provided. The track was in excellent shape, the weather fair, and the attendance good, but it was just on the eve of the opening at Belmont Park, with the running of the Metropolitan Handicap to-day as a coming event so far overshadowing the cheaper class of racing at the Queens County course that the sport was of a perfunctory character.

The chief event of the day, the Corona Stakes, one mile and a sixteenth, for three-year olds and upward, brought out a field of only three horses, which in the estimates of the crowd were so nearly evenly matched that there was only a slight shade of choice among them, Norbitt and Dandelion starting as equal choices, with Berkeley on almost even terms. Norbitt and Berkeley alternated in the lead through the early running, and Norbitt, carrying his speed and staying best, drew out at the end and won easily, with Dandelion, which made his move too late, in second place, as Berkeley stopped close on the finish. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Woodhaven Stable's Pennyroyal, br. c., by Wild Mint-Jennie McCabe, 97, (G. Garner,) 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 9 to 10.....1[9]
Merry Lad, 99, (Langan,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2[1½]
The Rascal, 104, (S. Davis,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....3[1½]
Warwick, 106, (Butwell,) 20 to 1; Cheerish, 106, (Creevy,) 10 to 1; Busy Miss, 99, (McCahey,) 5 to 2; Ortara, 99, (Brady,) 10 to 1, and Elmar, 106, (Grass,) 7 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:09 4-5.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, for three-year-olds and upward, mares and geldings; selling allowances; one mile.

H. G. Bedwell's Ed Ball, ch. g., 10, by Verge d'Or-Niobe, 111, (G. Garner,) 8 to 1, 2 to 1, and 3 to 10.....1[h]
Woodcraft, 108, (Shilling,) 7 to 2 and out.....2[3]
Our Hannah, 94, (McCahey,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....3[h]
Falcada, 108, (Creevy,) 7 to 1; Galley Slave, 89, (Moore,) 10 to 1; Killiecrankie, 101, (Langan,) 60 to 1; Golden Flora, 92, (Ural,) 100 to 1, and Golden Shore, 109, (Taplin,) 60 to 1, also ran. Won driving. Time—1:39.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, purse, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Ormondale Stable's Duke of Ormonde, b. c., 3, by Orsini-Santa Stella, 102, (G. Garner,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....1[½]
G. W. Odom's Follie Levy, b. f., 111, (McGee,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....2[4]
L. Kohn's Ben Loyal, b. c., 110, (Glass,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....3[½]
Shannon, 104, (Ural,) 5 to 2, and Radium Star, 104, (Creevy,) 20 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:13 3-5.

FOURTH RACE.—The Corona Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

W. S. House's Norbitt, b. h., 8, by Inspector B-Varnish, 109, (Butwell,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 4.....1[1½]
S. C. Hildreth's Dandelion, ch. h., aged, 104, (G. Garner,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....2[s]
Beverwyck Stable's Berkeley, ch. g., 6, 108, (Moore,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2.....3
Only three horses ran. Won easily. Time—1:46 2-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six and a half furlongs.

A. Koenigsberg's Rose Queen, b. f., 4, by Kingston-White Rose, 118, (Shilling,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....1[s]
Miss A. M. Marrone's Pantoufle, b. m., 7, 113, (Butwell,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5.....2[s]
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Responsful, b. f., 3, 94, (G. Garner,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1.....3[½]
Rialto, 112, (E. Dugan,) 6 to 1, and Dandy Dixon, 115, (Taplin,) 6 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:20.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; special weights.

Richard Bauer's Florimel, b. f., 4, by Mesmerist-Iroquois Belle, 104, (Minder,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1[s]
W. F. Schulte's Flora Diana, b. f., 3, 103, (Taplin,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....2[s]
M. Preston's Elmeta Hamilton, ch. f., 103, (G. Garner,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.....3[s]
Shawnee, 103, (Langan,) 60 to 1; Heart Pang, 108, (Moore,) 5 to 1; M. Cambon, 108, (Butwell,) 6 to 1; Indot, 103, (Fox,) 60 to 1; Unico, 108, (Grass,) 20 to 1, and Sir Mathew, 108, (Creevy,) 30 to 1, also ran. Won easily. Time—1:18.

BELMONT PARK'S OPENING.

Sixth Metropolitan Handicap at Course to be Run To-day.

The twentieth running of the Metropolitan Handicap, at one mile, to-day will be the great feature of the opening of the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association on the most magnificent race course in America at Belmont Park. The meeting will be the first of the really important turf gatherings for the season, and from all indications it will be the best in the history of the splendidly equipped and popular $3,000,000 course.

The field for the Metropolitan is not as large as was expected a week ago, but it is the better for that, as the high quality of the horses engaged quite explains the absence of moderate class horses, which simply would be in the way to multiply the chances for accidents and interference should they go to the post.

The field named to start numbers eight horses and includes the two champions in their class, King James, best of the mature handicap horses last year, and Jack Atkin, king of the weight-carrying sprinters, both being weighted the same with 129 pounds. Maskette, the queen of the fillies as a two and three year old, will carry the colors of James R. Keene, while the fast Fashion Plate will be the representative of the Oneck Stable. Restigouche and Firestone, stable mates of King James, are named to make up the field, with Stanley Fay as the representative of the Western turf. Priscillian will run under the colors of August Belmont.

Entries for Belmont Park Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old; four furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Fleece	110	Amalfi	110
Fewton Field	110	Sheriff Bradley	110
Cuban	110	M. M. Whitney	107
Zool	107	Virginal	107
Gauntlet	110	Dolphin	107
Star O'Ryan	110	Steve Baldwin	110
Sam Lewis	110	Adams Express	110

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Restigouche	125	King Cobalt	113
Dalmatian	10	Rose Queen	112
Jeanne d'Arc	97	Guy Fisher	109
Nimbus	118	Magazine	107
Prince Gal	111	Campeon	97
Prince Ahmed	110	Cohort	100
Madman	104	Sea Cliff	96
Besom	113	Louise S.	86
Racquet	94		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs.

Plutocrat	115	Anna Casse	112
Royal Meteor	118	Altamaha	113
Feather Duster	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Metropolitan, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Jack Atkin	129	Fashion Plate	105
King James	129	Priscillian	118
Restigouche	119	Maskette	123
Firestone	119	Stanley Fay	110

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for maidens four years old; about two miles.

Banyah	140	Mellow Mint	132
Sir Richie	153	Minto	132
Pall Mall	146	Tappington	132
Mystic Light	146	Bushranger	153
Aunt Jule	130		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Eddie Dugan	100	*Lad of Langden	106
Taboo	106	*Black Mate	107
Bonnie Kelso	108	*Sir Cleges	106
Woodcraft	111	*Bob R.	88
Silver Knight	108	*Apologize	101
*Nadzu	106		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Horace Mann Wins on Courts.

The Horace Mann tennis team defeated the Columbia Freshmen on the Columbia court yesterday by the score of 4 to 1. The feature of the match was the steady playing of Campbell and Dinkelspiel of Horace Mann in the doubles. The scores:

Singles.—Adler defeated Marks, 6—2, 6—2; Cunningham defeated Dinkelspiel, 6—1, 6—0; Graves defeated Campbell, 6—0, 6—2.
Doubles.—Adler and Cunningham defeated Marks and Hanlen, 6—4, 6—2; Campbell and Dinkelspiel defeated Graves and Troumstine, 10—8, 5—7, 7—5.

Elizabeth Moore's Tennis Title.

Miss Elizabeth H. Moore won the women's championship singles of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday on the clay courts of the club, at 238th Street and Review Place. In three gruelling sets of thirty-five games Miss Moore defeated the playing through holder of the championship, Miss Louise E. Hammond, 9—7, 4—6, and 6—3, thereby regaining the title which she lost two seasons ago.

Yale Tennis Team Victorious.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—Dartmouth failed to win a game in the annual tennis tournament with Yale here to-day, the latter winning with a score of 9 to 0.

SCHOOLBOY LEADS FOX HILLS GOLFERS

Gardner W. White, New Interscholastic Champion, Returns a Card of 76.

A schoolboy led a field of 107 golfers in the eighteen-hole qualifying round of the invitation tournament, which began over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. Gardner W. White of Oakland, the new interscholastic champion, with a card of 76 finished a stroke better than the former National champion, Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, who was second on the list.

There were three other cards below 80, not bad considering that the course has been stiffened up through the placing of some thirty sand traps. When the last pair had finished it was found that Z. T. Miller of Dunwoodie and Charles Presbrey, one of the Fox Hills committeemen, were tied for sixteenth place.

Among the late starters were Major W. T. Haan and Capt. F. T. Scott, who ran over from Fort Wadsworth. The gallery increased as the day advanced, but as most of the favorites started early the onlookers contented themselves with following four-ball matches. There had been a suspicion of rain in the early hours, but the weather turned fine during the afternoon. Any low scores made in yesterday's competition were creditable, as traps and bunkers now yawn to catch the erring players.

First Sixteen.—G. W. White, Oakland, 76; J. D. Travers, Montclair, 77; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 78; F. T. Keating, Lenox, 78; A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, 78; W. E. Conklyn, Dunwoodie, 80; G. G. Baxter, Forest Park, 80; J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 80; J. Naething, Englewood, 81; L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, 81; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 81; H. B. McClellan, Fox Hills, 82; B. S. Bottome, Fox Hills, 82; Fox Hunt, Dyker Meadow, 83; W. W. Harris, Dunwoodie, 84; Z. T. Miller, Dunwoodie, 85; Charles Presbrey, Fox Hills, 85.

Second Sixteen—Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 86; S. L. Davis, Richmond County, 86; C. A. O'Connor, Baltusrol, 86; H. C. Kayser, Scarsdale, 87; Dr. M. Carpenter, Manhattan G. C., 87; G. P. B. Clarke, Dunwoodie, 87; W. J. McConville, Dyker Meadow, 87; C. Martin, Tavistock G. C., (England,) 87; Gil Adams, Fox Hills, 88; Walter Wilson, Philadelphia, 88; E. J. Swords, Jr., Montclair, 88; W. S. Leeds, Fox Hills, 88; Capt. F. T. Scott, Fox Hills, 88; W. E. Heim, Richmond County, 88; Harold Slater, Fox Hills, 89; F. H. Webster, Westbrook, 89; D. Brandreth, Fox Hills, 89; J. E. Faber, Richmond County, 89; F. C. Pomier, South Orange, 89; A. G. Bruinier, Richmond County, 89.

WAGNER AND HOMMY DRAW.

Youngsters Put Up a Lively Battle at Long Acre A. C.—Fast Preliminaries.

Young Wagner and Packy Hommy last night fought a fast ten-round draw in the main bout at the Long Acre Athletic Association. Hommy is a sturdy little lad with a good punch in both hands, but his opponent was too clever for him, and seldom gave him a chance to get over any good blows. Wagner landed three blows to every one that Hommy was able to deliver, but they were not as hard as his opponent's.

ANGLERS AT PARK LAKE.

But There Were No Fish Taken from the Water.

Have no fear, the fish in the Central Park lake at Seventy-second Street are safe, even if the anglers were out in force yesterday, with all the accoutrements of the art of the bamboo rod. It was only the fifth annual fly and bait casting tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York. There was not even the regulation bait as the term means to the average searcher after a fish or two for breakfast, for a lead weight was used instead, and it would have to be a pretty hungry fish that would wish to make a meal off it. This statement of fact will probably ease the anxiety of the women who looked on anxiously yesterday and will dispel the idea from the head of the small boy that he has come into possession of a new fishing ground within the city limits.

Bait-casting for distance, quarter-ounce weight, average of five casts to count.—Won by Dr. R. J. Held with an average of 111 8-5 feet; H. Freedman second with an average of 99 2-5 feet; A. J. Marsh third with an average of 75 1-5 feet.

Bait-casting for distance, novice, quarter-ounce weight, average of five casts to count.—Won by E. F. Todd with an average of 99 8-5 feet; H. M. Horton second with an average of 97 3-5 feet; K. Smith third with an average of 25 feet.

Bait-casting for accuracy, quarter-ounce weight, distance 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 feet, three trials at each distance.—Won by E. B. Rice with 35 demerits; Dr. R. J. Held second with 45 demerits; A. J. Marsh third with 56 demerits; H. M. Horton fourth with 57 demerits, and H. Freedman fifth with 73 demerits.

Columbia Seniors Best on Track.

The senior class of Columbia University walked away with first place in the interclass meet on South Field yesterday afternoon. The class of 1910 scored 40 1-5 points; 1911, 29 1-5; 1912, 28 2-5, and 1913, 32 1-5.

In the dashes the freshmen pulled out far ahead of the other runners, H. H. Jacobs being the star in both these events. The winning class teams were best in the middle distances as well as the pole vaults, but other than those ran up their greater score in second and third places. The 1912 runners distinguished themselves in the two-mile event, winning all four places. The 1911 class scored first in three events, the 120-yard high hurdles, in which but three men ran; the 220-yard low hurdles, and in the running broad jump, where C. D. Benson made 21 feet 6 inche

Harvard Interclass Boat Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—The first freshman crew won the annual interclass boat race on the Charles River to-day, defeating the juniors, their nearest competitors, by six lengths. The sophomore crew came in third, and the senior and second freshmen crews were tied for fourth place.

Eastern League's Respect to King.

Out of respect to the late King Edward of England all Eastern League games scheduled for Friday, May 20, are declared off and the games scheduled for that day will be played on Saturday, May 21, along with the regular game as a double-header.

Cline Wins Billiard Match.

In the initial game last night of the three-cushion carrom billiard match of 120 points between Harry Cline of Philadelphia and John Daly, at John Doyle's Billiard Academy, Cline defeated Day by the score of 40 to 22 in fifty-three innings. Cline's high run was 5 and Daly's was 3. Both men will play again this evening, and Ty Cobb, the famous batsman, will referee the match.

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The location of the Meriden Company's new store, 49 and 51 West 34th St., is easily accessible to 5,000,000 people who can be quickly brought to its doors by tunnel, subway, elevated and surface cars.

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NEWARK HORSE SHOW.

Gov. Fort and Three Former Governors Present at Opening of Exhibition.

The New Jersey Horse Show Association opened its first annual horse show at the Essex Troop Armory in Newark last evening with a large assemblage of society people from the Oranges, Montclair, Glen Ridge, and other suburban towns. Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey is President of the association. Gov. J. Franklin Fort and family and former Govs. Edward C. Stokes and Foster M. Voorhees were among those present.

The armory was beautifully decorated with streamers of orange and blue bunting and National flags. The boxes were arranged in the form of a horseshoe on the north, south, and west sides of the armory. Promptly at 8 o'clock a bugle call announced the opening of the show, and the horses appeared in the large tanbark ring in the centre of the auditorium.

The show will remain open to-day and to-morrow, with special matinee features to-morrow afternoon.

The different classes judged last night and the awards were as follows:

Novice Harness Horses.—Won by George Watson's br. g. Florham Regent; De Witt D. Flanagan's br. g. Ratatlan, second; Emil Sleilg's ch. g. Sunshine, third; Joseph J. Ryan's ch. m. Recall, fourth.

Novice Saddle Horses.—Won by A. Morison's b. m. Eclipse; Godfrey Treege's b. g. Watchful, second; Mrs. James B. McKay's ch. m. Lady Debonair, third; Mrs. C. W. Clarke's ch. g. Totsin, fourth.

Pacers.—Under 15 Hands in Height—Won by F. J. Hull's ch. m. Nannie C.; Theodore Maxfield's b. s. Maxfield Catches, second; R. J. Donovan's blk. m. Mollie Allen, third; J. A. Yocum's ch. g. Patsy Dillon, fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses.—Won by Mrs. Julia S. Walsh's br. g. Honesty and b. g. Honor Bright; Quaker Farm's pair, second; George Watson's b. m. Florham Surprise and b. m. Florham Romance, third; Mrs. F. J. Hull's ch. g. Comet and ch. g. Sleurette, fourth.

Ponies Under Saddle.—Won by George Chippchase's ch. m. Vanity; J. Parker Kirlin's br. m Crickett, second; Joseph J. Ryan's ch. m. Yuma, third.

Harness Horses.—15.2 Hands or Over in Height—Won by De Witt D. Flanagan's b. g. Lord Russell; George W. Watson's b. g. Florham Regent, second; De Witt D. Flanagan's b. g. Prince Charming, third; Emil Seigel's ch. g. Sunshine, fourth.

Flagship Aloha II. Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12.—The steam yacht Aloha II., the new flagship of the New York Yacht Club, with Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, A. P. Alvord, and Clinton Crane, the designer, arrived to-night from Provincetown, where the yacht arrived Wednesday evening from Quincy, Mass., having sailed from the latter place Wednesday. To-day the Aloha II. was sent over the measured course off Provincetown with a patent log. The engines, which worked well, developed a speed of between ten and eleven knots. The yacht has not been fitted with sails as yet, and after Commodore and Mrs. James inspect their new home to-morrow, will proceed to City Island.

Columbia Crew Out Again.

The Columbia 'Varsity oarsmen resumed their work on the Hudson yesterday afternoon, after a rest up since last Saturday's race with Annapolis. The boating order of the first crew remained unchanged, the general opinion being that Coach Rice will leave this about the same until the time of the Schuylkill regatta.

BROOKLYN DIVIDEND RAISED.

Increase to 5 Per Cent. Declared by Rapid Transit Directors.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company declared yesterday a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the company's stock, increasing the rate from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. a year. This fulfilled predictions which have been made for some days in the financial district.

It was in April, 1909, that the first dividend was declared, and since then quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. have been paid.

The advance will call for an increase of $450,000 in the annual dividend requirements on the company's $45,000,000 of stock, and will bring the total dividends for a full year at this rate up to $2,250,000.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was organized in 1896, and it had been in operation thirteen years before a dividend was declared.

Cotton Exchange Nominates Officers.

The Committee on Nominations of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday announced the following nominations for officers for the ensuing year. The election, which will take place shortly, will be unanimous, as there are no opposition candidates. This is the ticket:

President, Arthur L. Marsh; Vice President, Thomas E. Hicks; Treasurer, James P. Maury; Board of Managers, Leopold S. Bache, Robert Cavins, Edward K. Cone, Thomas J. Deegan, Marshall Geer, J. Temple Gwathney, Richard E. Gernin, William Hustace Hubbard, Charles L. Loney, William Mohr, Henry H. Royce, Reinhard Seidenberg, George M. Shutt, Edward P. Walker, Gayle L. Young; Trustee of Gratuity Fund, George A. Chapman.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Friday; cooler in southeast portion, Saturday, fair; light to moderate northwest to north winds.

South Carolina—Fair Friday; cooler in eastern portion. Saturday, fair; light northwest to north winds.

Georgia—Fair Friday; cooler in southern portion. Saturday, fair; light northwest to north winds.

Florida—Fair Friday; cooler in northern portion. Saturday, fair; light winds, mostly west to northwest.

Alabama—Fair Friday; cooler in southern portion. Saturday, fair; light northerly winds.

Mississippi—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair; slightly warmer in interior; light north to northeast winds.

Louisiana—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to moderate north to northeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Friday. Saturday, fair; moderate, variable winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Friday; warmer in northern portion. Saturday, fair.

Utah—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Oklahoma—Partly cloudy Friday; probably local showers. Saturday, fair and warmer.

Arkansas—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer.

Ohio—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to moderate northwest to north winds.

Indiana—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair, slightly warmer; light northerly winds.

Illinois—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer; light north to northeast winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair; warmer in western portion; light northwest to north winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair; warmer in western portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer; light northerly winds, becoming easterly Saturday.

Minnesota—Fair Friday; warmer in western portion. Saturday, fair and warmer; light to moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair Friday; slightly warmer in western portions. Saturday, fair and warmer.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, fair.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday.

Kansas—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Friday; probably showers in southwest portion. Saturday, fair and warmer.

MORE FOOTBALL REVISION.

Rules Committee Meets To-day Again to Work on Modification of Code.

The Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee assembles to-day for what, it is being fervently hoped, will be its last session this year. The belief is generally expressed that the sessions of the committee to-day, and probably to-morrow, will be rather lively, with the forward pass, eight-yards-to-gain in three tries, and the flying tackle as the storm centres.

Those who had arrived in town up to midnight last night to take part in the Rules Committee's session to-day were Prof. L. M. Dennis, Cornell, Chairman; Walter Camp, Yale; Prof. A. A. Stagg, Chicago; Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania; H. K. Hall, Dartmouth; Prof. W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt; Lieut. H. H. Hackett, United States Military Academy, and Crawford Blagden, who resides here. Lieut. J. D. Berrien, United States Naval Academy; James A. Babbitt, Haverford; Parke H. Davis, Princeton; Dr. W. A. Lambreth, Virginia, and H. L. Williams, Minnesota, are expected on the early morning trains to-day.

RUBBER CHANGING BY-LAWS.

One Amendment Extends Latitude of Directors In Voting on Contracts.

The stockholders of the United States Rubber Company, at their meeting on May 17, will vote on several proposed changes in the by-laws. Among the amendments proposed is one dealing with the validity of contracts entered into with companies in which Directors of the United States Rubber Company may have some interest. It is proposed to enact this amendment:

No such contract shall be affected by the fact that Directors of the United States Rubber Company voting in favor of such contract or transaction are also interested in or are Directors or officers of such other corporation, nor shall any such contract with any other corporation by affected by reason of the fact that Directors of this company are Directors of or officers of such other corporation, if at the meeting of the board or committee of this company making, authorizing, or confirming such contract or transaction there shall be present a quorum not so interested, provided a majority of such quorum shall vote in favor of the contract. Furthermore, any Director of this company may individually for his own account be a party to or become interested in any transaction, provided that such transaction shall be authorized, approved, or ratified by the affirmative vote of at least ten Directors not so interested.

Among the other amendments is one providing that Directors shall be notified of board meetings at least two days in advance of the meeting, and another fixing the compensation of Directors for attendance at board meetings at $20.

Vanderbilt's Oversight Wins.

PARIS, May 12.—Oversight, belonging to the stable of W. K. Vanderbilt, won the Prix La Force, which was run to-day at Longchamps.

CLARK MINES MAY BE TAKEN.

Deal Said to be On to Pass More Butte Properties to Amalgamated.

In connection with the merger of the subsidiary properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company it is considered likely in the financial district that the Butte statement that the deal will be put through.

Reports that such a sale was likely have been circulated on a number of occasions in the past, but there is believed to be more basis for them now than heretofore.

The Butte mines owned by Senator Clark are in no way connected with his United Verde interests in Arizona. The Senator's Butte copper mines include the Original, the Stewart, and a number of mines owned by Senator William A. Clark will be acquired by the Amalgamated probably through the Anaconda Company. In the absence of any official admission it cannot be conjectured how far negotiations have progressed.

There is good ground, however, for the other smaller properties, with a combined output of about 20,000,000 pounds a year. The mines are entirely surrounded by properties controlled by the Amalgamated, and their acquisition, besides adding about 8 per cent. to the copper output of the Amalgamated Company, would facilitate the operation of the Amalgamated's mines.

Should this deal be put through it would still more strongly entrench the Amalgamated Copper Company in the Butte copper district, and would leave few mining properties in that district of any importance outside of the Amalgamated or interests closely associated with it.

Bonds Taken by Chesapeake Insiders.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio took nearly all the $31,000,000 of new bonds offered to them for subscription. The underwriting syndicate, which includes J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., will have to take very few, if any, of the bonds. The foreign holders of the Chesapeake & Ohio subscribed for their full share, and in some instances purchased additional subscription rights from American shareholders.

1887 Brill Clothes—Ready to Wear. 1910

In Quality and Style—what men want. In Value—the greatest.

Suits of the style, quality and craftsmanship we are selling regularly at $15 are marked from $1.50 to $7 more in not one, but in any number of clothing stores.

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And the same thing holds true with regard to all Brill clothes, which are in all the seasonable colorings, and for all builds of men.

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Read the story we relate, under that head, in to-day's Evening World.

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Harlem Store Open Evenings.
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An Automatic Store Is Wizard Edison's Latest

It will be without clerks, without counters, without scales, and without waiting for change if the famous inventor's plans prove successful.

New York a Big Nursery

A stranger who came to New York expecting to find it mainly lobster palaces received a shock—a pleasant one.

General Custer's Statue

President Taft will take part in its dedication. Mrs. Custer has written a delightful article on the famous Indian fighter and the making of the memorial.

The New Police System and the Old

The passing of Inspector Byrnes brings into relief the changes that have been wrought in police methods.

A Defense of Being Fat

Those troubled with surplus flesh can now content themselves. It's like a surplus in the bank, according to a physician.

Supreme Court as Human Beings

The dignified Judges of the highest tribunal are much like less distinguished folk when seen off guard.

Foreign Cartoons of Roosevelt

They are all good natured, of course, but they show how the famous traveler impressed the humorists.

Secret Accounts of Wall Street

Telling how brokers and financiers carry stocks on margin for persons without money but who have a "pull."

Persons Who Have Seen the Comet

This same identical visitor scared the world seventy-five years ago and nothing happened, according to those people who are still living.

A Big Rice Crop in America

Perhaps it may grow so big some day that it will rival that of China.

A Portrait of England's New King

as well as of the Queen and the young Prince of Wales will be part of the PICTORIAL SECTION. There will also be reproductions of other photographs of interest, including:

Prize Winners at the Carnegie Art Exhibition
England's Great Race Through the Air
The Annual Meet of the Coaching Club
British Celebrities on Rotten Row
The Wreck of the Zeppelin Balloon
The Bryn Mawr May Revels

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Still Downward?

Example No. 24

In 1900 New York Central 3½s sold at 111; they are now 90, a decline of 21 points. We were then selling Raleigh & Augusta first 6s at 104; they are now 115, an advance of 11 points. Meanwhile, our clients have enjoyed a large income.

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Yielding 5 to 6%

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Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stocks
Tri-City Rwy & Light Co. Stocks
Quebec-Jacques Cartier 5s, 1931
St. Croix Power Co. 5s, 1929
Detroit City Gas Co. 5s, 1923
Eastern Penna. Rys. Co. 5s, 1936

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet and Irregular—Call Money Rates, 3½@4 Per Cent.

ENGLISH BANK'S POSITION

Discount Maintained in Spite of Exceptional Reserve Showing—Pennsylvania Stock Market's Feature.

Although the Bank of England made no change yesterday in its discount rate, a move which had been expected in certain London financial circles, the institution reported a percentage of reserve to liabilities much above anything attained by it at this season of the year since 1896. The actual figure is 54.44 per cent., representing an increase of 2 points over last week's proportion and of nearly 10½ points since the first gold engagements in the recent export movement were made early in April. Therefore unless the Directors are preparing for some decidedly untoward eventuality not generally recognized a lowering of the discount cannot be much longer postponed. It is possible, of course, that the very abrupt swing of the foreign exchange market toward lower levels—the decline in demand sterling having amounted to no less than 170 points from the high quotation of the export movement—has had something to do with the Bank's policy; but with foreign trade still running against us, as yesterday's report of very much reduced April exports of domestic products proves, and with every propect of easy money here for several months at least, it is hardly possible that the Directors of the English Bank apprehend an early outflow of gold to America as a result of our sales of securities abroad. Such a movement may set in later in the year in the event of higher money markets here, but in the meantime it is not too easy for such capital as we now have at our disposal to find employment entirely to its liking.

There was very little in the day's stock market to call for comment; the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit fell flat so far as that stock was concerned—perhaps in keeping with similar announcements in the recent past by other corporations—and outside of the sharp and unexplained advance in Pennsylvania shares the trading was without feature. Opinion on the Stock Exchange seemed to be that Pennsylvania is already discounting the benefits to be derived from the actual operation of the improvements already under way in this city and vicinity, while an alternative suggestion was that of pending financing—this, however, entirely lacking confirmation. The market ruled quiet and heavy through most of the day, an early factor in its course having been the entirely unfounded report of Mr. Taft's illness, but gathered some strength in the late trading and closed little changed from Wednesday night's level. Grain markets were much stronger, and in spite of the obvious use made of such reports for speculative purposes there is actually some uneasiness in grain circles over the lack of rainfall in the Spring wheat States. Cotton markets were also firmer, prices on the local Exchange moving forward sharply.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

International Nickel Company for dividend on common.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days and four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3¼ per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2¼ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 3 per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $33,321,318; balances, $15,201,047. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,665,207.

The local banks have gained $445,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was firmer, with demand quoted at $4.8650@$4.8660, sixty days at $4.8345@$4.8370, and cables at $4.8685@$4.8695.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝ plus 1-32 for cables and 5.18¾ less 5-64@5.18⅝ less 1-64 for sight; reichsmarks, 95 plus 1-64@95 1-16 less 1-64 for cables, 95 less 3-64@95 for sight, and 94⅞@94 9-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 30c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; St. Paul, 75c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 24⅞ per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 54c per ounce. Mexican dollars unchanged at 44@48c.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Stocks showed little change at the close. Chicago Telephone, which was strong early, had a sharp break. Telephone & Telegraph stock was stronger. Corn Products was fractionally higher. Swift made a net gain of ¼ and Gas ⅞, while Can common was off ¼, and the preferred was ½ higher. Quaker Oats steady, while Street's common was ⅛ lower. McCrum-Howell was not traded in on the common issues during the first hour, but the preferred sold at the closing price of yesterday.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Can	10	10	10
85	Am. Can pf	73¼	73	73¼
5	Am. Radiator pf	135	135	135
95	Am. Shipbuilding	82	82	82
25	Am. Telephone	136½	136½	136½
550	Booth Fisheries pf	66	66	66⅞
25	Canal & Dock	50	50	50
75	Chicago Pneu. Tool	44	43¾	44
186	Chicago Rys., Series 2	28¾	28	28⅝
43	Chicago Telephone	119	115½	115½
10	Corn Products Rfg	16	16	16
151	Diamond Match	100	100	100
280	Illinois Brick	78¾	78¼	78¾
58	Quaker Oats pf	103½	103½	103½
55	Street's Stable Car	12¼	12	12¼
142	Swift & Co	105	104¾	104⅞
402	United Boxboard	76½	76½	76½
204	McCrum-Howell	57	56½	56½
75	McCrum-Howell pf	99¼	99¼	99¼
560	Nat. Biscuit	107⅜	106	107¼
35	People's Gas	109	109	109

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Seaboard adjustment 5s were firmer. United Railways income bonds made a fractional advance. The earnings of the railway company are showing steady and good increase according to the semi-official statement. Stocks, 25 shares; bonds, $79,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	At. Coast Line con. 5s	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Balt. City 5s, 1916	105	105	105
1,000	Balt. City Pass. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	68½	68⅜	68½
5,000	Con. Gas 5s	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
5,000	Florida Southern 4s	92	92	92
2,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	95½	95½	95½
2,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	98½	98	98
1,000	Potomac Valley 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
8,000	Sparrow Point 4½s	92	92	92
4,000	Sav., Fla. & West. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,000	Traction 5s	108½	108½	108½
16,000	Seaboard adj. 5s	73⅛	72½	73⅛
2,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
15,000	United Rys. inc	61	60¾	60⅞
11,000	United Rys. 4s	85½	85½	85½

STOCKS.

10	Ala. Coal & Iron pf	67	67	67
25	Baltimore Trust	167	167	167
160	Georges Creek C. & I.	118	118	118
5	Maryland Casualty	89	89	89
15	United Rys.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales May 12, 1910. 481,850
From Jan. 1, 1910. 70,085,296
Corresponding period last year. 71,413,338

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
69½	69¾	32,200	Amalga. Copper	70	70½	68⅞	69½	− ⅝
37	38	500	Am. Beet Sugar	37¾	37¾	37	37¼	− ⅝
9⅞	10	800	Am. Can	10¼	10⅜	9⅝	9¾	− ¼
72½	73	300	Am. Can pf	73	73	73	73	− ½
61	61½	1,200	Am. Car & Foundry	61¾	61¾	60⅞	61	− ½
65¼	66¼	700	Am. Cotton Oil	66¼	66½	66	66	...
35½	35¾	800	Am. Linseed pf	35	36¼	35	35½	+ ⅝
49½	50	715	Am. Locomotive	49⅝	50	49⅝	49¾	− ⅛
35¼	37	700	Am. Malt pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
79	79¼	13,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅛	79½	78⅞	79¼	− ¼
104	104⅜	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	− ½
86	87	400	Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B	87	87	86¼	86¼	− ¾
97¼	99	50	Am. Snuff pf	99	99	99	99	...
54	54½	700	Am. Steel Foundries	55½	55½	54	54	−2
123	123½	600	Am Sugar Ref	123½	123¾	123	123	− ⅝
136¼	136½	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	136½	136½	136⅛	136¼	− ⅝
35	35½	100	Am. Woolen	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
43½	43¾	1,000	Anaconda Cop. Min	43½	43½	42⅞	43⅛	− ⅜
109⅞	110	4,700	At., Top. & Santa Fé	109⅝	110	109¼	110	+ ½
101⅞	102	100	At., Top. & S. Fé pf	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
124	125	425	Atlantic Coast Line	124	124¾	124	124¾	− ¼
110	110¼	600	Baltimore & Ohio	110⅛	110⅛	110	110	− ½
...	...	103	Bank of Commerce	210	210	209¾	210	...
80½	80⅝	40,725	Brook. Rapid Transit	80⅜	81	79⅝	80½	+ ⅛
146	149	600	Brooklyn Union Gas	147	147	145½	146½	−2
90	95	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	95	95	95	95	−8
30½	34½	100	Butterick Co	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
189¼	189½	1,800	Canadian Pacific	189½	190	189	189⅜	− ⅛
42	42¼	1,600	Central Leather Co	42⅞	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	− ⅛
107½	108	20	Central Leather pf	108	108	108	108	...
86⅞	87	4,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	87	87	86¼	87	− ⅛
27	27½	820	Chi. Great Western	27½	27⅞	26⅞	27	−1
51	52½	1,010	Chi. Gt. Western pf	51½	51½	49⅝	50½	−1⅝
138⅝	138½	3,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	138¼	138⅝	137½	138½	...
152	152½	300	Chi. & Northwestern	151½	152	151¼	152	...
200	210	65	Chi. & Northwest. pf	207	207	207	207	...
38	38½	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38¼	38¼	38	38	− ⅝
60½	61	400	Colorado & Southern	61½	61¾	60¾	60¾	−1¼
75	77	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+1½
7¼	10¾	675	Colum. & H. C. & I	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	−1½
139	139¾	2,950	Consolidated Gas	139	140	138	139	− ½
16⅛	16¼	600	Corn Products Ref	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
77	78	5	Corn Products Ref. pf	77	77	77	77	...
...	...	50	Corn Exchange Bank	223	223	223	223	...
171	173	200	Delaware & Hudson	172	172	171¾	171¾	− ⅝
40½	40⅝	1,020	Denver & Rio Grande	40⅜	40¾	40¼	40¼	− ⅜
79	79⅛	100	Denver & Rio G. pf	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅝	100	Distillers' Securities	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
14	15	100	Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
...	70	100	Dul.-Superior Trac. pf	70	70	70	70	...
28¾	29¼	1,200	Erie	28⅝	28¾	28¼	28¾	− ⅛
47¼	47⅝	1,200	Erie 1st pf	47¼	47⅝	46½	46⅝	− ½
37½	38	200	Erie 2d pf	37¾	37¾	37¼	37½	−1¼
94	95	100	General Chemical	95	95	95	95	+1
102	104	100	General Chemical pf	103	103	103	103	−1
149½	151	300	General Electric	149½	149½	149	149¼	− ¼
135⅞	136¼	1,700	Great Northern pf	135½	135⅞	135⅛	135⅞	− ¼
94	95½	300	Havana Electric	95	95	94	94	+1
135¼	135¾	150	Illinois Central	135½	135½	135½	135½	...
20¾	20⅞	2,000	Interborough-Met	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅝
55¼	55⅞	5,350	Interborough-Met. pf	56	56⅜	55¼	55½	− ¾
92½	93½	300	Internat. Harvester	93¼	93½	93	93½	...
47¼	47⅞	300	Int. Steam Pump	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	− ½
85⅜	86	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	...
38½	39¼	100	Iowa Central pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	− ⅝
34¼	35	100	Kan. City Southern	34	34	34	34	− ⅝
66½	67	400	Kan. City South. pf	66¼	67	66¼	67	+ ⅝
101	101⅜	220	Laclede Gas	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼	− ¼
146½	147½	900	Louisville & Nash	147½	148	146	146	−2
87½	89	200	Mackay Cos	88	88	88	88	+1½
135	137	100	Manhattan Elevated	136	136	136	136	...
5¼	6	100	Mercantile Marine	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	...
18⅝	19¼	100	Mercantile Marine pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅝
137½	138¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	138½	138½	138½	138½	+ ⅛
87½	88⅝	100	M., St.P.& S. S. M. l.	88	88	88	88	+1½
42	42¼	4,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞	42	− ⅛
69¾	70	37	Missouri Pacific	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
105¾	108	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	106	106	106	106	...
20	22	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20½	21	20½	21	...
78	79	600	Nat. Lead Co	78	78	77¾	78	...
29	29¼	1,900	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	29	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	...
20¼	20½	3,400	Nevada Cent. Copper	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
71	73	100	N. Y. Air Brake	73	73	73	73	...
121⅜	121¼	4,700	New York Central	121	121½	120¼	121⅜	+ ⅝
43¼	44½	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	43½	44	43¼	44	− ⅛
103	103	1,600	Norfolk & Western	103	103	102¼	102½	− ¼
131⅜	131⅞	1,800	Northern Pacific	131⅛	131⅜	131	131½	...
110½	112½	100	Pacific Coast	110½	110½	110¼	110½	−7½
20¾	21	100	Pacific Mail	20¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	− ½
135	135¼	57,110	Pennsylvania R. R	134	135⅞	133⅜	135¼	+2⅝
108⅛	108¾	200	People's Gas, Chi	109	109	108½	108½	− ½
19½	20	225	Pittsburg Coal	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
69	75	400	Pittsburg Coal pf	70	70	70	70	−2¾
39	39½	600	Pressed Steel Car	39½	39½	39½	39½	...
98	100	100	Presed Steel Car pf	99	99	99	99	− ½
161	162	456	Pullman Company	161	161½	161	161½	− ⅝
102½	104⅞	12	R'way Steel Spring	104	104	104	104	...
160½	160⅝	87,100	Reading	160⅝	160⅝	159¼	160⅝	+ ⅛
90	91	100	Reading 1st pf	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
97¼	99½	1,900	Reading 2d pf	98	98½	98	98½	−1½
33⅜	34	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	34	34	34	34	− ½
44⅜	44⅞	4,300	Rock Island Co	45⅛	45⅜	44⅞	44⅞	− ¼
90⅞	91⅜	3,400	Rock Island Co. pf	90	91	90	91	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	48⅞	48⅞	48	48¼	+ ⅛
31⅛	31¼	600	St. Louis Southwest'n.	30⅞	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
73⅜	74	700	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73⅞	+ ⅛
73⅝	74½	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
126¼	127	27,200	Southern Pacific	126⅞	127⅛	125¾	127	...
26¾	27	1,040	Southern R'way ext.	27	27	26½	27	− ⅛
62½	62¾	1,524	South. R'way pf., ext.	63⅜	63⅜	62	62¾	− ⅛
27½	28	200	Tennessee Copper	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	300	Texas & Pacific	32½	32⅝	32¼	32½	− ⅛
89	92	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	89	89	89	89	...
6½	7¼	300	Third Avenue	7	7	7	7	+1
63½	64¾	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ⅛
182¾	182¾	39,700	Union Pacific	182¼	182⅝	181½	182⅝	+ ⅛
94½	95¼	100	Union Pacific pf	95	95	95	95	...
108	109	200	United Dry Goods pf	108½	108⅞	108¼	108⅞	+ ⅛
75	76	5	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	75	75	75	75	...
72¾	73¾	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	73	73	73	73	−1
43	43⅜	700	U. S. Rubber	43¼	43½	42¾	42½	−1
112¼	114	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	113	113	113	113	...
82¾	82⅞	72,400	U. S. Steel	82⅝	82⅞	82	82⅞	+ ⅛
118	118¼	2,500	U. S .Steel pf	118¼	118⅞	118	118⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	45¾	2,200	Utah Copper	45⅝	45⅞	45¾	45⅝	− ⅛
57⅝	58½	1,550	Va.-Caro. Chemical	58½	58⅝	57⅞	57⅝	− ⅛
20⅞	21	200	Wabash	20¾	21	20⅝	21	− ⅛
46¼	46¼	3,100	Wabash pf	46¼	46¾	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅜	600	Western Maryland	45½	45⅝	45	45¼	− ⅛
68⅛	69	100	Western Union Tel	68	68	68	68	− ½
63½	64½	300	Westinghouse E. & M	64½	64¼	64	64	− ½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	101
2s, c., 1930	100¾	...
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103¼
3s, c., 1918	102¼	103¼
4s, r., 1925	114⅝	115
4s, c., 1925	114⅝	115¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¾	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¾	101
Philip'ne 4s	100½	..
Adams Exp.	250	..
Alb. & S.	280	..
Allis-Chalm. pf	9¾	10
Allis-C. pf.	34	35
Am. Ag. C.	45	46¾
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100½	103
Am. B. S. pf.	92	95½
A. C. & F. pf.	113¼	115
Am. Coal	80	150
Am. Cot. O. pf.	101	105
Am. D. Tel.	15	30
Am. Exp.	255	280
A. H. & L.	6¼	6⅝
A. H. & L. pf.	33	34
Am. I. Sec.	25	25½
Am. L. Co.	13½	14
A. Loc. pf.	108	110
Am. Malt.	5¾	6
Am. M. pf.	85¼	87
Am. Snuff.	275	310
Am. Sug. R. pf.	122	124
A. T. & C.	72	75
A. Tob. pf.	95	96
Am. W. Co. pf.	99¼	100
Ann Arbor.	32	36
Ann A. pf.	70	72
B. & O. pf.	88	90
Batopilas M.	2¾	3
Beth. Steel	27¼	29⅜
Beth. Steel pf.	53	55
Bruns. Ter.	11	13
B., R. & F. pf.	123	159
B. & S. pf.	..	38
Canada So.	65½	67½
C. R. R. of N. J.	270	290
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	118
Chi. & Alt.	45	46
C. & A. pf.	..	68
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	118	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	63	80
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	156¼	157
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	145	155
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	165
Chi. Ter. T.	..	2¼
Chi. Un. T. cfts. sta.	3⅝	4½
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	9	10
C., C., C. & St. L.	83	85
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100¼	110
Cleve. & P.	171	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	113	120
Col. & So. 2d pf.	75	77
Crex Carpet	56	61
D., L. & W.	555	600
D., M. & Ft. D.	5	20
Det. & M.	70	..
Det. U. R.	55	59
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	26½	27½
Dul. Sup. T.	70	71
Du P. De N. Pow. pf.	84	92
Ev. & T. H.	55	60
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	85
F. M. & S.	30	40
F. M. & S. pf.	65	67
Granby Con.	40	100
Gt. Nor. Ore cftfs.	62¾	64
Hav. E. R. pf.	97	..
Hock. Val.	120	124
Hock. V. pf.	95	100
Homestake.	86	88
Inger.-Rand.	100	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	97	..
Int. H. pf.	120½	123
Int. Paper.	12	12½
Int. P. pf.	49½	50
Iowa Cent.	20	21
Iowa C. pf.	38½	39½
Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	76	80
K. & D. M.	6	9
K. & D. M. pf.	35	45
Kn. I., Chi.	..	50
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	67	75
Lacl. G. pf.	..	98
L. E. & W.	16½	18
L. E. & W. pf.	45	50
Long Island	64	67
Mackay Cos. pf.	76	77
Mah. C. R.	320	..
Man. Beach	3½	6
Md. C. pf.	50	90
Mich. Cent.	130	180
M. & St. L.	32	36
M. & St. L. pf.	62	68½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	143	148
Mo.-K. & T. pf.	69	71
Mor. & Es.	180	185
N. C. & St. L.	130	137
Nat. R. pf.	122½	130
Nat. En. pf.	84	90
Nat. L. pf.	108	108½
Nat. R. of M. 1st pf.	63½	66
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. Y., C. & St. L.	59¼	61
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	90
N. Y. D. Co.	29	33
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	84
N. Y., L. & W.	122	125
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	156½
N. & W. pf.	90	93
North Am.	72	73
Nor. Cent.	200	..
N. O. T. & L.	37	40
Ont. Mining.	2½	2⅝
Pac. C. 1st pf.	90	108
Pac. C. 2d pf.	109½	114
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	34	35
Pac. Tel. pf.	90	99
Peo. & E.	18	24
Pere Marq.	30	36
Pere M. 1st pf.	56	65
Pere M. 2d pf.	86	45
Phelps-D'dg.	175	..
Phila. Co.	97	99
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	116
P. Ft. W. & C.	168¼	..
Quicksilver.	3	3½
Q'ksil'r pf.	4¾	5
Ry. St. Sp.	38	40
Rens. & S.	190	..
R. I. & S. pf.	98	99
R. W. & O.	121	123
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	106
Rutland pf.	25	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	66
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. cfts.	130	180
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new cftfs.	60	69¼
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	120	125
Sears.-Roeb.	155¼	159½
Sears-R. pf.	..	125
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	115	121¼
So. P. R. S.	81½	..
So. Ry., M. & O. cftfs.	81	85
Texas Cent.	60	..
Texas Cent. pf.	80	..
T., P. & W.	17	..
T. R. & L.	8½	9½
T., St. L. & West.	88	88¾
T. C. R. T.	112	115
U. B. & P.	8

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MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY
113 BROADWAY

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(of which $17,000,000 has been earned)

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CHARTERED 1866
Brooklyn Trust Company

PROPOSALS.

American Malting Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BOND
Sinking Fund Notice.

Proposals will be received up to Three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, May 19th, for sale to the undersigned of a sufficient amount of the above described bonds to consume the sum of $182,560.54, at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary of Sinking Fund.
By ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.
FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1910, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,006.18. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 3d, 1910.

WEST POINT, N. Y., APRIL 16, 1910. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, May 16, 1910, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with fuel, gas coal, gas oil, and charcoal required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for building materials, plumbing materials, gas and steam fittings, hardware, paints, glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified in schedules to be had on application to this office. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Proposals for fuel, gas coal, gas oil, and charcoal to be submitted in triplicate; all others in duplicate. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed as indicated in printed instructions to bidders and addressed to Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND WALKS, Fort Hancock, N. J., May 10, 1910.—Sealed proposals for construction of roads and walks at Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received at this office until 12 M. May 31, 1910, and then opened. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Chief Quartermaster, Department of East, Governors Island, N. Y. City, or at this office. Deposit of certified check for $10.00 required as guaranty return of plans and specifications. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for roads and walks," addressed C. J. GOODIER, Constructing Quartermaster.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 30, 1910. Sealed proposals upon blank forms, furnished by this office, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., May 31, 1910, for furnishing during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, cloths, ropes, forage, steel and iron, sheet iron and zinc, pig lead, copper and tin, iron castings, cartridge metals, hardware, steam fitting and electrical supplies, leather, belting and laces, lumber, fuel, chemicals, oils, paints, paper, binder's board, tools, and miscellaneous articles. For information apply to the Commanding Officer.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., May 10, 1910.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing 7,000 reams, to be delivered at Depot Commissary, Manila, P. I., will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M. May 20, 1910. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened May 20, 1910," and addressed to Col. A. E. M. H., A. C. G., U. S. Army.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

President Reported Ill.

Shortly after mid-day yesterday Wall Street was filled with rumors that President Taft had been taken seriously ill, most of the reports having it that a bad cold had developed into a grave case of pneumonia. The wires between this city and Washington were at once loaded with messages of inquiry, and in the meantime the stock market developed a movement of considerable irregularity, with weakness in certain directions. Before 1 o'clock, however, Washington had denied the truth of the reports of the President's illness and in such decided fashion as to ease the mind of the financial district.

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Brooklyn and Its Dividend.

On the announcement of the dividend increase, Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold up about a half point, then sagged off again in keeping with the heaviness of the general market, and closed finally with a gain of one-eighth of a point. The movement of the convertible bonds, financing through further issues of which is expected to be expedited by the dividend advance, was no more interesting than that in the new 5 per cent. stock. In spite of the fact that dividend increases, as in the case of the New York Central, Steel common, and now Brooklyn, have proved to be rather unstable foundations upon which to base bullish operations, certain groups of traders were busy yesterday with Chesapeake & Ohio on the theory that the advance in its dividend from 4 to 5 per cent., which they expect the Directors to make next Thursday, will have happier results.

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Pennsylvania's Advance.

Both London and Berlin were reported as purchasers of Pennsylvania in this market. The stock was easily the strongest on the board, opening at an advance of a point in conformation with the similar rise in London and adding yet another point before the close in spite of the heavier trend of the market as a whole. London was said to be buying the stock against calls sold to New York, while the buying of the calls in turn was attributed to substantial interests both in and out of the property, who looked for an early restoration of the old 7 per cent. dividend, following the opening up of the New York improvements within the next few months.

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New Haven's March Quarter.

The excellent showing made by the New Haven in its report for the March quarter, published yesterday, was commented on in banking circles as further evidence of the ability which some of the larger roads of the country display in drawing out earnings at somewhat critical junctures. The New Haven's gross for the quarter increased about $4,730,000, while it cost the road to obtain this increase only a little more than $800,000 in the way of expenses. Its expenses for the three months were actually less than they were in the corresponding quarters of 1908-07, when gross was also less than the present figures by some $4,000,000. Another interesting feature of the New Haven statement was its emphatic disproof of the oft-repeated assertion that the property is standing still. Beyond doubt such was the case for several years—March quarter gross earnings were $40,000,000 or thereabout, for 1907, 1908, and 1909, but this year we have the increase, already mentioned, of well on toward $5,000,000 over the earnings of corresponding quarters. The conclusion is that the New Haven, under President Mellen, had been paying more attention to its vast improvement work, including electrification, and its acquisitions of trolleys and railroad lines than to the actual development of new business. It seems now to have carried this programme so far that it can begin to create and draw to itself the traffic which its position warrants.

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A Wabash Deal in the Making.

The revival yesterday of the report that the Rock Island interests had acquired enough Wabash Railroad stock to give them control brought out the statement from a well-informed quarter that control of the Wabash still rests with the Gould interests, and that no serious negotiations are under way looking to a change in that control. The Wabash, however, it was added, is a road which ought to be under the control of some other system, and the logic of the situation, it was said, points to its acquisition by the Rock Island or some other system. That suggestions looking to a change in the status of the Wabash have been made to the Gould interests is not denied, but the identity of the line which is seeking the property, if, indeed, it is not the Rock Island party, has not been revealed. The Hawley syndicate has been credited with a desire to obtain control of the Wabash, but which of the several systems with which the Wabash could be profitably allied will eventually get the road, if control of it should pass from the Goulds, is still unknown. The Lehigh Valley has been looked upon as a possible purchaser of the Wabash, the suggestion being that the Rock Island group which has obtained an important voice in the Lehigh Valley would use the Wabash to connect the Rock Island lines with the Lehigh Valley.

New Control for Telegraph Lines.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, owner of many lines operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company in Wisconsin and Minnesota, yesterday, control of the company formally passed into the hands of residents of Hartford, Conn. A majority of the stock, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, was voted by Francis R. Cooley of Hartford, and the old Directors gave up their places to Francis R. Cooley, Charles P. Cooley, Jonathan B. Bruce, Lyman S. Brainard, Arthur L. Shipman, Arthur R. Bradley, and Henry M. Sperry, all of Hartford.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company Directors were re-elected.

Dealing in Kanawha & Michigan stock has been suspended on the Stock Exchange by order of the Board of Governors, as the amount of stock outstanding in the hands of the public is below the amount required by the rules of the Exchange.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $817,000 additional consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1955, of the Bush Terminal Company, and $2,500,000 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, due 1922, of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.

George F. Baker of the First National Bank and Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. returned to their desks yesterday after an inspection of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads, on which both started a fortnight ago. Mr. Baker was favorably impressed with conditions in the West, both as to the crop outlook and general business.

In the transfer of the New York Stock Exchange membership of Burrows McNair to Joseph G. Willis, posted yesterday on the Exchange floor, an advance of $5,000 was noted over the price of the preceding sale. The seat sold for $78,000 against $75,000, the last purchase price. The new member has been with Post & Flagg for several years.

At the annual election of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company the retiring Directors were unanimously re-elected, and at the annual meeting of the Directors these officers were reappointed: Henry B. Stokes, President; W. B. Lane, M. D., Vice President; J. H. Giffin, Second Vice President; M. W. Torrey, Secretary; Louis Linzmeyer, Actuary; F. Mackel, Assistant Secretary.

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges have prepared a booklet covering financial and physical features of the property of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in which the bankers say that while the shares of this company are as yet listed only on the Philadelphia Exchange, New York orders have made up a large percentage of the trading in them there in the last eight months.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Irregular on Frost News—Coarse Grains Firm—Hog Products Weaker—Cotton at New High Levels

The weather map showed freezing conditions in the Red River Valley, with frosts all over the Canadian and American Northwest, and as a result of this the wheat market opened up and was strong the early part of the session. There was an active covering of shorts, and the market at times displayed a good deal of strength. Later in the session, however, there was a turn toward lower levels again, and offerings increased materially. Reports from the Northwest, while showing low temperatures, were conflicting as to the amount of damage done by the cold weather previously or likely to result from the morning frosts. The reports from the Winter wheat belt were of improving conditions, although insect reports continue numerous. Foreign markets were unsettled and lower, and there were further advices of decided pressure of Russian wheat on markets of Western Europe, due to financial conditions in Russia. The wheat market in the afternoon showed a distinct weakness and lost the early advance, but rallied again at the close. Cash wheat was very dull, and on the basis of Manitoba prices American Spring wheat is about 16c to 17c above the recent level. Cash wheat quoted: No. 2 red Winter, $1.16, nominal; No. 2 red spot, nominal, $1.17¼, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21½, nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, nominal; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.06¾.

Corn was firm and showed a good advance, easing off a little late in the day. The strength in the market was due to the weather conditions. It has been cold and wet through the Central West, and the effect of the cold, wet weather has been to delay farm work. After the experiences of the last two years the farmers are very unwilling to plant as long as the weather conditions continue unfavorable. Cash corn has been very firm of late, and some of the low grades have shown good advance. Cash corn quoted: No. 2 elevator, domestic basis, and steamer, nominal.

There was a further advance in oats, with quite a fair volume of business. The market was influenced by the general strength in grain, but more particularly by the weather conditions in the Northwest, and claims that the low temperatures were injuring the new crop. Cash oats were firm but quiet. Cash oats quoted: Natural white, 46@48½c; and white clipped, 47@52½c.

There was a quiet and somewhat weaker market in hog products. There seemed to be a little realizing, but not much support. Live hogs were steady and receipts small. The packing for the past week was 120,000 less than last year.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
May			$1.16	$1.16
July	$1.11¾	$1.10⅝	1.10⅞	1.10¼
September	1.07⅞	1.07⅛	1.07⅜	1.07⅛
Corn—				
May	..	..	70	69⅝
July	..	..	72⅜	71⅞
September	..	..	71⅝	71¼
Lard—				
May	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25

Curb, 2:30 P. M.—July, wheat, $1.10⅜@$1.10⅝; puts, $1.10¼@$1.10½; calls, $1.11⅝@$1.11¾.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.13⅝	$1.12¼	$1.13⅝	$1.12
July	1.04	1.03¼	1.03⅝	1.03⅛
September	1.01⅜	1.01	1.01½	1.01
December	1.01¼	1.00¼	1.00⅜	1.00½

2:30-2:45 P. M.—July ups, $1.04⅝@$1.04½; downs, $1.02⅞@$1.03.

Corn—				
May	61¾	61¼	61⅝	61¾
July	63¼	62¾	63¼	62⅝
September	64	63⅜	63½	63½
December	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜

July ups, 63¼@63⅝; downs, 63.

Oats—				
May	42¾	42¾	42⅝	42½
July	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
September	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½
December	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	39½
Lard—				
May	12.97½	12.95	12.95	13.00
July	12.62½	12.55	12.55	12.65
September	12.50	12.42½	12.45	12.52½
Ribs—				
May	..	..	12.60	12.60
July	12.45	12.35	12.40	12.42½
September	12.37½	12.27½	12.32½	12.37½
Pork—				
May	..	..	22.32½	22.40
July	22.57½	22.42½	22.50	22.55
September	22.55	22.45	22.50	22.57½

COTTON.

There was a slow advance in the cotton market. The opening was higher, and with a few little reactions prices continue to work up, with the best prices of the day in the afternoon. The advance in the market was credited to buying by shorts in the near positions and to new commission house buying in the Fall months owing to less favorable weather reports and predictions of frost. The congestion in the May, July, and August deliveries has resulted in a position where the market has been easily advanced on the buying of moderate quantities by the bull interests, and this has forced a good deal of speculative covering. There has been more or less scattered realizing by tailors, and there were reports that the bull interest had taken advantage of the advance to sell a good deal of stuff and replace by late Summer deliveries. The receipts continue fairly good, and notwithstanding liberal withdrawals from store for foreign and coastwise shipments the local stocks are showing very little decrease from day to day. The new crop reports were rather unsatisfactory. The weather has been too cold and dry in some sections, and there were predictions of frost in the Eastern belt, which brought an increase in the volume of outside trade in the afternoon.

Southern spot markets unchanged to ⅛c advance to ¼c decline.

New York spot cotton quiet, 15 points advance. Middling uplands, 15.95; middling Gulf, 16.20.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
May	15.57	15.41	15.53@15.54	15.39
June	15.41	15.41	15.48@15.50	15.31
July	15.48	15.27	15.44@15.45	15.26
August	14.96	14.78	14.92@14.93	14.76
September	13.70	13.56	13.66@13.67	13.52
October	13.03	12.89	12.98@12.99	12.86
November	12.80	12.78	12.86@12.89	12.78
December	12.84	12.70	12.79@12.80	12.68
January	12.81	12.68	12.75@12.76	12.64
March	12.85	12.85	12.80@12.82	12.67

The market closed steady at 11 to 18 points advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee showed a better feeling, and after opening at unchanged to 2 points higher, closed steady. Havre showed an advance of ¼ franc, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. In Brazil Rio was 25 reis higher, at 4$500, and Santos was unchanged, with No. 4 quoted at 4$500 and No. 7 at 3$900. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States is 3,096,154 bags, against 3,556,886 last year, and 3,491,913 two years ago. Spot coffee steady; Rio No. 7, 8¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
May	..	..	6.40@6.45	6.35
June	..	..	6.45@6.50	6.40
July	6.45	6.45	6.45@6.50	6.40
August	..	..	6.50@6.55	6.45
September	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.60	6.50
October	..	..	6.60@6.65	6.55
November	..	..	6.60@6.65	6.55
December	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70	6.60
January	..	..	6.66@6.68	6.62
February	..	..	6.68@6.70	6.63
March	6.70	6.68	6.70@6.71	6.66
April	..	..	6.70@6.71	6.66

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Justice	.10
Alpha Con.	.08	Kentucky Con.	.13
Andes	.08	Lady Wash. Con.	.11
Belcher	.75	Mexican	1.15
Bullion	.18	Occidental Con.	.26
Caledonia	.48	Ophir	1.25
Challenge Con.	.27	Overman	1.15
Chollar	.13	Potosi	.30
Confidence	1.00	Savage	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Sag Belcher	.13
Con. Imperial	.07	Sierra Nevada	.20
Crown Point	.89	St. Louis	.05
Gould & Curry	.23	Union Con.	.24
Hale & Norcross	.35	Utah Con.	.08
Julia	.13	Yellow Jacket	.82

Silver bars, 54; drafts, sight, 2@2¼ per cent. premium; telegraph, 4@5 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		Diamondfield	.02
Belmont	8.92	Goldfield C. M.	8.10
Jim Butler	.23	Great Bend	.02
McNamara	.29	Jumbo Extension	.21
Midway	.28	Kendall	.01
Montana	.35	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.04	Red Hills	.03
Tonopah Extension	.98	Sandstorm	.05
West End	.43	St. Ives	.14
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.04
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.12	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.02
Blue Bell	.02	Homestake Mng.	.01
Combination Fract.	.40	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
Crackerjack	.01	Tramps Con.	.04
Daisy	.06		

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.
Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 12.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7¼	8¼	Jack pot	7	8
Elkton	71¼	71½	McKinney	51¾	52
El Paso	83½	84	Old Gold	4¼	5
Findlay	5	9	Portland	105	107½
Gold Dollar	13	15	Vindicator	78	80
Isabella	16¾	16½	J. Sample	9¼	10

To understand stock market conditions investors consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Latest news on monetary developments at home or abroad, produce and metal markets reported, and quotations of every security, listed and unlisted, dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Handsome binder to hold The Review sent on receipt of One Dollar.—Adv.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, May 12.—Money was firmer and in better demand to-day. Discounts hardened on the announcement that there was no change in the Bank of England's rate.

The stock market opened steady, with good business at hardening prices. Although the absence of any reduction in the bank rate caused some disappointment, as well as a moderate decline in consols, the satisfactory conclusion of the settlement helped the general tone of the market. At the close foreign bonds, oil shares and Grand Trunks showed the most improvement.

The market for American securities opened slightly higher, but sagged on lack of support. Wall Street sent light selling orders and prices eased off, but the market later hardened and finished steady but quiet.

Bar silver, steady, 24⅞d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Lisbon at 11.00, and at Madrid 6.80.

PARIS, May 12.—Prices on the Bourse were slightly easier to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 90 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 26½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, May 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were slightly depressed on realising.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3¾ per cent.

Private rate of discount, 3 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	81 11-16	..	..	— 1/16
Consols, account	81 13-16	..	..	— 1/16
Anaconda	9	48⅝	48⅝	..
Atchison	112⅝	109⅝	109½	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	193¾	190½	189½	+ ⅝
St. Paul	140¼	139	138½	+ ½
Erie con.	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	48	46¾	47¼	— ½
Illinois Central	139	135½	135½	..
Louis. & Nash.	151½	147⅝	148	— ⅝
N. Y. Central	124½	121¼	121	— ¼
Pennsylvania	137⅝	134⅜	133	+ 1⅛
Reading	82½	160⅝	160¼	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	130½	127¼	127	— ⅛
Union Pacific	187⅝	182¾	182¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	84⅞	82⅝	82¾	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	121½	117⅝	118	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 11 0	Esperanza	2 14 9
Tomboy	0 18 0	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 7 8	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, May 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	106,800,000
Treasury deposits increased	22,850,000
General deposits increased	28,400,000
Gold in hand decreased	3,250,000
Silver in hand decreased	3,875,000
Bills discounted decreased	20,825,000
Advances decreased	1,775,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£283,000
Circulation decreased	313,000
Bullion decreased	566,359
Other securities decreased	1,966,000
Other deposits decreased	4,526,000
Public deposits increased	2,299,000
Notes reserve decreased	215,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 54.44 per cent., last week it was 52.68 per cent.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
LONDON 16 Cookspur St. 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

ESTABLISHED 1888
Franklin Trust Company
140 Broadway, New York 166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Acts in every fiduciary capacity. Allows interest on Demand and Time Deposits
TRUSTEES
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UNION N. BETHELL, President, N. Y. Telephone Co.
JOSEPH E. BROWN, Blake Bros. & Co., Bankers
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Jr., Wallace, Butler & Brown, Lawyers
CHARLES B. DENNY, Treasurer, American Locomotive Co.
CROWELL HADDEN, Vice-President, Brooklyn Savings Bank
HENRY HENTZ, Henry Hentz & Co., Cotton Com. Merchants
HENRY C. HULBERT, Director, The Pullman Co.
WILLIAM B. LANE, M.D., Vice-Pres., Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
WILLIAM G. LOW, Lawyer
EDWIN S. MARSTON, President, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
ALBRO J. NEWTON, Albro J. Newton Co., Lumber
GEORGE M. OLCOTT, President, Dodge & Olcott Co., Drugs
EDWIN PACKARD, Vice-President, Federal Mining & Smelting Co
LOWELL M. PALMER, President, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Chemicals
STEPHEN S. PALMER, President, New Jersey Zinc Co.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, President, Mutual Life Insurance Co.
CHARLES J. PEABODY, Spencer Trask & Co., Bankers
RALPH PETERS, President, Long Island R. R. Co.
HENRY E. PIERREPONT, 216 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn
JAMES H. POST, B. H. Howell, Son & Co., Sugar
GEORGE E. PRENTISS, George H. Prentiss & Co., Brokers
MOSES TAYLOR PYNE, 80 Pine Street, New York
WILLIAM H. WALLACH, William H. Wallace & Co., Real Estate and Iron
ROBERT B. WOODWARD, Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co., Bankers
ARTHUR KING WOOD, President

Lehigh Valley
The shares of this Company are as yet listed only on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. New York orders have constituted a large percentage of the trading during the past eight months, and we believe the stock is destined to play an even more important part in local transactions. We have prepared a booklet covering the financial and physical features of the property. A copy may be secured by making application.
Newburger, Henderson & Loeb
Members New York & Philadelphia Stock Exchanges
100 BROADWAY 22 WEST 33rd STREET
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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Stock Listed on Boston Stock Exchange
REGULAR DIVIDENDS 8 PER CENT.
Extra Dividends and Rights in 1908 and 1909 were $12 to $15 per share
Current earnings are the largest in the history of the Company
Our circular, giving full account of the business and earnings of the Company, may be had on application. Stock bought and sold on commission.
Jackson & Curtis
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
49 Exchange Place NEW YORK Direct wire between offices 19 Congress Street BOSTON

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 12.—Traders and commission houses appeared willing to take profits in the local market to-day, and the result was a shading of prices throughout the list. Lake Copper lost a point, as did North Butte, Amalgamated, and Copper Range. Among the miscellaneous issues United Fruit suffered the heaviest decline, selling off 2½ points.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	BONDS.			
$7,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	A., G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	64½	64½	64½
5,000	B. & O. 4s, 1948	98½	98½	98½
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	C. & N. Mich. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	L. S. & M. S. 4s, 1931	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	100½	100½	100½
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	104½	104½	104½
	RAILROADS.			
100	Atchison	109¾	109¾	109¾
60	Boston Elevated	127½	127½	127½
5	Boston & Albany	225	225	225
13	Boston & Maine	140	139	139
10	Boston & Providence	295	295	295
10	Mass. Electric pf.	86	86	86
62	N. Y., N. H. & H.	155	154	154
50	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub., 25 p. c. paid	147½	147½	147½
65	Union Pacific	182¾	181⅞	182¼
4	West End	87¾	87¾	87¾
	TELEPHONES.			
1,088	American	136⅝	136	136½
550	Mexican	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
10	New England	133½	133½	133½
100	Western	16	16	16
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
164	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	102	101¼	101½
40	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	17½	17	17½
10	Am. Pneu. Service	5¾	5¾	5¾
910	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	18½	17⅝	18½
36	Am. Sugar Ref.	124	123⅝	124
35	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	122	121½	122
30	Am. Woolen pf.	100	99¾	100
10	Dom. Iron & Steel	66	66	66
150	East Boston Land	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
45	Edison	250	249½	250
69	Ga. Ry. & Electric	112	112	112
155	General Electric	149½	149	149½
231	Mass. Gas	81¾	80⅝	81⅜
180	Mass. Gas pf.	91½	91	91½
10	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	107½	107½	107½
200	Pullman	162½	161¾	162
2,280	Pullman (scrip)	166	162	164
190	Reece Buttonhole	11¾	11½	11¾
655	Rotary Ring	11½	9½	11⅜
16	Seattle Electric	113	113	113
68	Swift & Co.	105¼	105¼	105⅜
10	Torrington, Class A	31	31	31
207	United Fruit	184½	182	183
1,949	United Shoe	70⅜	70	70¼
1,450	U. S. Steel	82⅜	82	82⅜
10	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	118
	MINING.			
15	Adventure	7	7	7
3,205	Amalgamated	70¼	68¾	69⅝
250	American Zinc	25⅞	25¼	25½
527	Arizona Commercial	17¼	16¼	16⅜
2,470	Ariz. Com'l rights	5c	1c	3c
100	Atlantic	7¼	7	7
100	Bonanza	55c	55c	55c
575	Butte Coalition	21	20¼	21
180	Butte-Balaklala	12¼	12¼	12½
175	Calumet & Arizona	63½	62½	63
6	Calumet & Hecla	585	584	584
110	Centennial	17	17	17
278	Copper Range	66⅜	65¾	65¾
10	Daly-West	8½	8½	8½
480	East Butte	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
50	Elm River	1½	1½	1½
140	Franklin	12¾	12	12⅛
805	Giroux	8	7¾	7¾
74	Granby	43½	42	42
512	Greene-Cananea	9¼	8⅝	9
25	Helvetia	3	3	3
1,441	Indiana	22⅜	21½	22
20	Isle Royale	17¾	17¾	17¾
410	Kerr Lake	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
25	Keweenaw	3⅞	3¾	3¾
2,685	Lake	55	54	54⅜
255	La Salle	12½	12½	12½
190	Miami	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞
50	Michigan	5	5	5
16	Mohawk	49½	49	49
441	Nevada	20⅝	20¾	20½
150	Nipissing	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
1,275	North Butte	33¼	32½	32½
1,075	North Lake	13	12⅝	13
5	Ohio	8	8	8
10	Old Colony	65c	65c	65c
80	Old Dominion	37½	37½	37½
72	Osceola	136	136	136
35	Parrot	15¾	15¼	15¼
5	Quincy	78	78	78

FALLING OFF IN EXPORTS.

Shipments in April Far Behind March and Also Less Than a Year Ago.

The Government's preliminary figures of the exports of agricultural products during April, which were made public yesterday from Washington, show that $46,503,729 worth of products of the fields, including breadstuffs, meat, and dairy products, cattle, sheep, and hogs, cotton, and mineral oils, were exported during the month, a total that is $12,514,207 less than the figures for March and $6,691,784 less than the amount the rest of the world paid us for our agricultural products bought in April a year ago.

Of the total $2,653,393 represented wheat and $2,780,528 wheat flour, $2,224,921 corn, $7,856,030 all breadstuffs. Cotton exported amounted to $24,634,638, meat and dairy products to $6,603,864, live cattle, hogs, and sheep to $184,374, and mineral oil to $7,224,823. April's exports of wheat were worth $1,978,159 more than those of March. The wheat averaged about 99 cents a bushel, as compared with $1.06 in March. There was $202,679 worth of flour less exported in April and $926,418 less worth of corn. All breadstuffs together showed a gain of $842,512 over the March figure.

April's cotton exports fell off $8,471,322, as compared with March. There was some reimportation of cotton to make market deliveries. As compared with April, 1909, we sold Europe 170,525,903 pounds of cotton for $24,634,638, against last April's 226,572,496 pounds for $22,902,751, this year's cotton averaging 14.4 cents a pound, against ten-cent cotton in April, 1909.

In the ten months ended with April, the exports of agricultural products have totaled $700,033,252, as compared with $740,089,641 in the same part of 1908-09, the details being: Wheat, $42,870,099, against $63,040,821 last year; flour, $41,840,390, against $45,379,908; corn, $21,118,308, against $25,385,842; all breadstuffs, $110,829,852, against $139,730,935; cotton, $405,793,204, against $377,040,402; meat and dairy products, $93,702,278, against $123,143,993; live beef, sheep, and hogs, $11,582,191, against $15,454,475; mineral oil, $78,325,637, against $85,249,786.

The ten months' total of all agricultural exports is the smallest since the abnormal year of 1906. In the dwindling figures of exported farm products the month's and the ten months' totals of meats and live animals exported for slaughter are significant, considered in connection with the high cost of meats.

The month's exports are the smallest seen in lists of monthly figures stretching back over years. The $6,603,864 for meats and dairy products compares with average monthly receipts of $15,776,861 during 1907, $14,206,052 during 1908, $12,190,019 during 1909, and $9,653,927 during the ten months of the present fiscal year, while the amount for live animals is still more remarkable, $184,374 for an April against average monthly totals of $2,853,066 in 1907, $2,432,782 during 1908, $1,494,670 during 1909, and $1,266,424 during the ten months since July 1, 1909.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1910.	1909.	Inc.
1st week May..	$295,400	$159,500	$135,900
July 1-May 7..	10,663,100	8,303,300	2,359,800

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

1st week May..	263,385	237,973	25,412
July 1-May 7..	14,291,147	13,034,526	1,256,621

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

1st week May..	419,400	397,000	22,100
July 1-May 7..	19,588,700	17,274,600	2,314,100

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

1st week May..	23,240	21,851	1,389
July 1-May 7..	973,533	916,513	57,018

GRAND TRUNK—

1st week May..	$22,937	714,028	108,909
July 1-May 7..	87,160,347	83,140,727	4,019,620

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

1st week May..	146,000	130,000	16,000
July 1-May 7..	7,232,781	7,048,602	184,179

LONDON UNDERGROUND, (Tubes)—

1st week May..	£12,765	£13,315	£550
Jan. 1-May 7..	239,840	234,375	5,465

London Underground, (Metropolitan District)—

1st week May..	10,911	9,853	1,058
Jan. 1-May 7..	195,041	175,113	19,928

London Underground, (London United Tramways)—

1st week May..	5,894	6,149	*255
Jan. 1-May 7..	101,287	94,665	6,622

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

1st week May..	1,059,036	959,064	99,972
July 1-May 7..	49,045,095	44,534,160	4,510,933

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

1st week May..	250,257	221,342	37,915
Jan. 1-May 7..	5,346,156	4,779,921	566,235

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

1st week May..	65,353	66,871	*1,518
July 1-May 7..	3,193,964	2,917,258	276,706

*Decrease.

CLEVELAND & MARIETTA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1909.	1908.	Inc.
Total op. rev...	1,045,364	937,983	107,380
Op. exp. & taxes	651,161	540,191	110,969
Net op. rev.....	394,203	397,792	*3,589
Charges	64,833	67,430	*2,596
Surplus	†329,370	330,362	*992

*Decrease. †From this surplus there was deducted $188,556 for additions and betterments and $120,000 for dividends.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

	1910.	1909.	Inc.
Mileage	1,662.79	1,511.10	151.69
Total oper. rev..	4,226,539	3,485,236	741,302
Total oper. exp.	2,808,539	2,228,078	580,360
Net oper. rev...	1,417,758	1,258,158	159,941
Outside op., deb	7,212	7,214	*3,001
Total net rev...	1,413,586	1,249,644	163,942
Taxes	135,000	125,000	10,000
Oper. inc.....	1,278,586	1,124,644	153,942
July 1 to March 31—			
Total oper. rev..	36,677,430	31,027,829	5,549,600
Total oper. exp.	22,669,921	19,368,622	3,301,299
Net oper. rev...	13,907,508	11,659,207	2,248,301
Outside op., deb	52,057	26,907	25,149
Total net rev....	13,855,451	11,632,299	2,223,151
Taxes	1,115,005	1,148,646	*34,741
Oper. inc.....	12,741,546	10,483,653	2,257,893

*Decrease.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

Total op. rev...	679,555	598,582	80,972
Total op. exp...	577,195	529,642	47,552
Net op. rev....	102,360	68,940	33,420
Outside op., net.	36,524	39,463	*2,938
Total net rev...	138,885	108,403	30,481
Taxes	33,232	33,232	
Oper. income...	105,652	75,171	30,481
July 1 to March 31—			
Total op. rev....	6,827,251	5,970,536	856,714
Total op. exp....	4,922,856	4,725,165	197,070
Net op. rev.....	1,904,414	1,245,370	659,043
Outside op., net.	609,969	658,415	*48,445
Total net rev...	2,514,384	1,903,786	610,598
Taxes	299,091	299,091	
Oper. income...	2,215,292	1,604,694	610,598

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the quarter ended March 31—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross	13,713,805	12,415,331	10,913,741
Expenses	9,301,305	8,673,197	8,880,114
Net	4,412,499	3,742,134	2,033,627
Other income...	1,330,248	1,316,390	1,770,558
Total income...	5,742,745	5,058,434	3,804,185
Chgs & tax....	5,219,135	5,016,200	4,473,024
Surplus	523,610	42,234	†668,839
July 1 to March 31—			
Gross	44,794,869	40,066,126	40,410,626
Expenses	28,247,939	27,415,004	29,200,582
Net	16,546,910	12,651,122	11,119,744
Other income...	5,349,241	5,020,680	6,257,260
Total income....	21,866,151	17,671,802	17,377,004
Charges	15,763,488	14,929,022	13,810,809
Surplus	6,162,683	2,842,780	3,557,195

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for April—

Gross	80,273	75,441	82,010
Expenses	83,443	74,225	81,462
Deficit	3,170	*1,216	548
Other income...	4,000	3,260	357
Total income...	830	4,476	*905
Chgs, tax, &c..	25,830	23,915	23,959
Deficit	25,000	19,439	23,054
10 mos. gross...	987,160	917,795	1,038,095
Expenses	750,146	747,857	856,107
10 mos. net....	227,014	169,938	181,988
Other income...	22,887	21,995	37,448
Total income...	249,901	191,933	219,436
Chgs, tax, &c..	246,966	235,707	238,739
10 mos. surp...	2,935	†43,774	†19,303

*Credit. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. and associated, holding, and operating companies in the United States, not including connected, independent, or sublicense companies, for March—

	1910.	1909.	Inc.
Gross	13,494,028	11,937,831	1,556,197
Op. exp. & tax.	5,007,234	4,595,003	412,141
Balance	8,486,794	7,342,738	1,144,056
Maint'ce & dep.	4,467,598	3,685,987	781,611
Net	4,019,196	3,656,751	362,445
Interest	897,611	968,756	*71,145
Surplus	3,121,585	1,687,995	1,433,590
Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross	39,533,281	35,253,032	4,280,249
Op. exp. & tax.	14,671,395	13,551,960	1,119,735
Balance	24,861,886	21,701,372	3,160,514
Maint'ce & dep.	12,764,774	10,764,369	1,900,405
Net income.....	12,197,112	10,937,002	1,260,100
Interest	2,598,141	3,065,460	*467,319
Surplus	9,598,971	7,871,543	1,727,428
Dividends	6,400,674	5,396,020	1,004,654
Surplus	3,198,297	2,475,523	722,774

*Decrease.

The unexpended portion of provision for depreciation for the three months was $5,153,090, which is not counted as profits, but remains as reserve for future replacements.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	May 11.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,032,564	$7,755,101	$289,868,986
Internal revenue, ordinary	731,902	7,421,745	228,132,307
Corporation tax.	12,678	46,172	253,606
Miscellaneous...	146,748	1,523,913	39,077,315
Total rcts..	$1,923,888	$16,546,842	$537,332,216
Expenditures...	2,995,181	16,995,143	574,484,340
Deficit	1,071,292	448,301	17,152,124

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers of St. Gall Embroideries Must Follow Government Rules.

In sustaining an advance of 1 per cent. over entered values on so-called Schiffli cambric corset covers, cut out and rolled, imported by P. K. Wilson & Co., the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday laid down rules of interest to all importers of merchandise from St. Gall. General Appraiser Sharretts outlines the Government's position in the matter of St. Gall importations as follows in his decision: "Cambrics containing a greater number of threads than that specified in the posted notice must have added for each additional thread 16 2-3 centimes. To illustrate: The posted rate on cloth per stickete containing 41 threads is 8.83 francs. The market value of a cloth containing 43 threads which is not posted is 8.83 francs plus 33 1-3, or 9.16 1-3 francs."

In explaining the issue brought up by the Wilson case for the information of importers generally, the General Appraiser made this statement: "In the case decided by the board the cotton muslin was invoiced at the posted price for a fabric containing 41 threads to a square inch. Upon investigation by the local Appraiser it was found to contain 43 threads to the square inch. Hence 0.33 1-3 franc per stickete together with the cost of bleaching and dyeing was added to the invoiced value to make market value.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

WILLIAM LEIBOWITZ.—William Leibowitz of 1,775 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, formerly a clothing manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,195 contracted in 1907 and 1908 and no assets.

ELIAS STURZA.—Elias Sturza, a clerk in a novelty business, living at 117 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,982 and no assets. The debts were contracted three years ago, when he kept a novelty goods store.

COHEN & LABES.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Cohen & Labes, manufacturers of shirtwaists at 35 West Nineteenth Street, show liabilities of $8,726 and assets of $8,051, consisting of stock, $2,500; machinery, $1,115; samples, $1,000; accounts, $4,000, and cash in bank, $36.

RETAIL BAKERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Retail Bakers' Publishing Company of 299 Broadway made an assignment yesterday to Henry C. Moses. The company was incorporated on March 22 with a capital stock of $10,000 by a number of bakers to publish a paper in the interest of that trade. Rudolph Fries is President. The liabilities are said to be $800 and the assets are $400.

HARRY A. TOPLITZ.—A meeting of creditors of Harry A. Toplitz, real estate operator, lawyer, restaurateur, and confectioner, of 15 East Fifty-ninth Street, was held yesterday at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street. Many claims were filed and Robert A. Inch was elected trustee, with a bond of $30,000. The schedules showed liabilities of $906,192, of which $802,301 are secured, and nominal assets of $1,257,038.

JOHN DRESCHER.—John Drescher of 728 Columbus Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,893 and no assets. The liabilities are all on account of suits against him for damages for personal injuries. George W. Hilley and John McDonald each has a claim against him for $2,000 for their wife's services, and judgments were obtained against him on April 20 by Elizabeth McDonald for $642 and by May E. Hilley for $250. Execution was issued to the Sheriff on the judgment in favor of Mrs. Hilley.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Charles J.—V. Anderson, costs, $110.
Allee, George W.—M. S. Schechtor, $518.
Avrutis, Aaron, et al.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $209.
Beyerle, Jacob—A. Freund, $1,173.
Brady, Catherine V.—Van Rensselaer Lansingh, costs, $111.
Blackman, Morris—Lion Brewery of N. Y., $173.
Bouker, De Witt, Jr.—City of N. Y., $108.
Brick, Samuel H.—Same, $110.
Burlando, Emanuel—Same, $122.
Cohen, Meyer—M. Pelkisson, $401.
Connolly, John—City of N. Y., $201.
Conklin, James J.—Same, $201.
Carlin, John—Same, $201.
Cain, James G.—Same, $201.
Cooper, George R.—Same, $201.
Charles, Henrich F.—Same, $201.
Church, Aletia—Same, $201.
Coger, George W.—Same, $201.
Cole, Samuel—Same, $201.
Cole, George W.—Same, $201.
Courand, Louis—Same, $201.
Cunningham, Daniel—Same, $201.
Cooper, Edward—Same, $201.
Cohen, Louis—Same, $106.
Cohen, Louis—Same, $193.
Costigan, Kyran C.—Same, $201.
Conklin, John W.—Same, $201.
Cooper, Harry—Same, $201.
Comerford, James S.—Same, $201.
Conlin, John H.—Same, $201.
Connor, Joseph E.—Same, $201.
Conover, George—Same, $201.
Cole, Edward E., et al.—F. E. Boehmcke et al., $396.
Coleman, John J., Daniel J., and Edward, et al.—A. Weinrib, $1,478.
Drey, Max—Tenement House Department, $264.
Edick, Samuel D.—W. Siegrist, $1,404.
Franklin, James N.—L. Z. Green, $998.
Freiberger, David, et al.—New York Telephone Co., $209.
Frazer, G. Blair—M. H. Orenstein et al., $104.
Greenstein, Samuel—M. Auerbach, $1,119.
Gillespie, G. Curtis—Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co., $264.
Garfinkel, Louis, et al.—G. Segschneider, costs, $115.
Hammond, James B.—H. R. Steele, $1,851.
Hollander, Benjamin W.—J. Hollander, $195.
Hemmings, Fred A., et al.—F. E. Boehmcke et al., $326.
Hillebrand, Henry—W. Sieben, $144.
Kilpatrick, David—M. Meyers et al., $358.
Kaufman, Morris, administrator—W. Schoonover, costs, $115.
Keyes, James—E. J. Carle, $1,033.
Kostink, Goodman—F. J. Greenebaum, $2,558.
Kramer, Reinhardt—Halstead & Co., $357.
Lichterman, Julius—S. J. Strappler, $174.
Luckes, Salvatore—J. F. Lage, $319.
Meskel, Samuel—Tenement House Department, $264.
Mansfield, Albert M.—M. B. Machlin, $111.
Mindlin, Henry, et al.—W. B. Noyes, $2,151.
O'Hara, Grace—P. J. Byrnes, $274.
Parkos, James, et al.—F. Pierce, $5,487.
Pickens, Sale A.—A. Flier, $391.
Puleo, Cristoforo—A. Liebenthal et al., $106.
Piazza, Rosie—A. Seligman et al., $488.
Phillips, Edward, et al.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $209.
Parliman, Lawrence E.—Frank E. Morse Co., $903.
Paige, Alice J.—N. Hutkoff, $160.
Platt, Edward T.—C. H. Goodfield et al., $1,069.
Rosengarten, Leo—S. Marx, $4,921.
Same—O. Michels, $4,474.
Rosenberg, Isaac D.—A. I. Albert, $309.
Rosman, Philip—L. Klein, $102.
Reiner, Karl—A. Wels, 182.
Sayre, Adolph M.—Sale & Co., $159.
Serice, George—City of N. Y., $264.
Sweet, Philip K.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $320.
Scarpulla, Rosario—C. Randazzo, $256.
Salzman, Solomon—Lincoln Mortgage Co., $842.
Segschneider, Rudolph G.—L. Garfinkel et al., $115.
Sigel, Sarah, et al.—G. Segschneider, costs, $115.
Siegrist, Toto—L. Knapp, $288.
Stiefel, Ike—M. Stiefel, costs, $143.
Seymour, Henry A.—W. R. Evans et al., $385.
Schlesinger, Max—J. Elias, $114.
Stadler, John—M. Suchanck, $3,138.
Tucker, Mary B.—C. F. Hoywood, $1,668.
Vogel, Abraham—J. Sendach, $169.
Walker, Albert H.—F. White, $296.
Whiteside, Arthur D.—H. B. Davis, $229.
Whitcomb, James A., et al.—F. Pierce, $5,487.
Wald, Henry M., et al.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $209.
Wilber, Albert J.—C. Scott, $221.
Whitehead, Howell G.—A. B. Gwathmey et al., $1,766.
Young, A. Freeman—C. F. Timmerman, $192.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—A. S. Thorn, $690.
Standard Crown Cork Co.—G. D. F. Luth, $130.
Hennessey Realty Co.—National Electric Wiring and Fixture Co., $628.
Coleman Stable Co. et al.—A. Weinrib, $1,478.
Hotel Willison—J. Ward, $585.
Farrell syndicate—Central Bureau of Engraving, $145.
City of New York—R. Bley, $886.
Mandel Building Co.—C. M. Mapes, $269.
Standard Asphalt and Rubber Co.—A. B. Hogarty, $226.
Healing Realty Corporation—A. L. Heebert & Co., $662.
Twenty-sixth Ward Realty Co. et al.—W. B. Noyes, $2,151.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Buettner, Otto—Crandall & Godley Co., April 26, 1910, $812.
Beck, Bodog F.—S. Manges et al., Feb. 16, 1904, $145.
Friberg, Charles A. and Anna L.—Hugh W. Adams & Son, Incorporated, June 22, 1908, $408.
Same—Same; June 22, 1908, $469.
Same—Same; June 22, 1908, $169.
Goldfarb, David—H. Fisch, Dec. 18, 1909, $446.
Goldfarb, Joseph—B. Michalover et al., Aug. 27, 1909, $325.
J. Marous Woodworking Co.—Paxton Lumber Co., April 27, 1910, $217.
Same—J. H. Schofield et al., April 27, 1910, $370.
Nichols, Allene—J. Farquharson et al., May 2, 1910, $152.
Newman, John—O'Brien Brothers, Jan. 18, 1910, $133.
O'Neill, Michael—J. Greene, April 29, 1910, $131.
New York Taxicab Co.—T. Tully, May 10, 1910, $500.
Trauter, Sefton—B. Trauter, May 5, 1910, $136.
Weil, William M.—P. Poholsky, April 14, 1910, $160.
Walters, Fred G.—D. S. Alpaugh et al., Dec. 31, 1909, $352.
Corcoran, Mary A.—J. H. Sanders, May 6, 1910, (vacated,) $114.
Weingreen, Emanuel—L. H. Rothschild, Oct. 9, 1909, (reversed,) $596.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. —52—Newcombe v. Burbank. 236—Langdon v. Taylor. 245—Dougherty Co v. Tug S N Smith. 276—Jarowski v. Hamburg-Am Co. 277—Mohns v. Nederlands-Am Co. 208—Vogemar v. Raeburn. 279—Dumont v. S S Voimld. 280—Gracie v. Igens. 281—Dodge v. same. 282—Hannigan v. same. 229—Brit & So Am Nav Co v. Persian. 267—Miners & Mchts Trans Co v. Hesperides. 263—Taylor Dredging Co v. Tug P R R No 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J. —Motion calendar. 3—Mass & Waldstein v. Board of Health. 2—Westinghouse v. 5th Av Bldg Co. 3—Gorham Mfg Co v. Weintraub. 4—Hillard v. Fisher. 5—A R Masler Co v. Lurie. 6—Victor T M Co v. Greenberg. 7—Same v. same. 8—Same v. 14th St Store. 9—Sperry & Hutchinson v. L & S Trading St Co. 10—Chasham v. Dodge. 11—Larell McConnell v. Tracy. 12—Drummond Ludlow v. Simplex. 13—Bennett v. Ferris. 14—Foon v. Ham. 15—Hoppe v. Ostrander. 16—Weinfeld v. Bergner. 17—Old Dominion, &c, v. Lewishohn. 18—Jackson v. Hooper. 19—Cohen v. Feldman. 20—U S v. Miller. 21—Stobel v. Rio de Janeiro T L & P Co. 22—Infant Incubator Co v. same. 23—Lorell McConnell v. Ramsdell. 24—Same v. Lowe Motor Sup Co. 25—Same v. Motor Bloc Imp Co. 26—Eichhorn v. C R R R Co of N J. 27—Brechand v. Foundation Co. 28—Gorham v. Di Saito. 29—Smith v. Welsbach Gas Lamp Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Dickinson v. Northern Bank. 2—Myers v. Brown. 3—Guaranty Trust Co v. Erdenbrecher. 4—Fruit Auction Co v. Irving Sav Inst. 5—Kuh v. Bowery Sav Bank. 6—Blum v. Blum. 7—Tebbs v. Tebbs. 8—Ambrose v. Orbach. 9, 10—Van Dycke v. Webb. 11—Stewart v. City of N Y. 12—Witkowski v. Witkowski. 13—Flynn v. Flynn. 14—Corsari v. Corsari. 15—Weiss v. Herrmann. 16—Stuart v. City of N Y. 17—Monahan v. O'Reilly. 18—Hachmeister v. Jetter. 19—In re Andujar. 20—Butzo v. Foster-Scott Ice Co. 21—Butzo v. same. 22—Wickes v. Kenniston Realty Co. 23—Little v. Martin. 24, 25—Schiffman v. Joline. 26, 27—Fritsch v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 28—Arriaga, v. Mexican Nat Packing Co. 29—In re Mc-Kean. 30—Garlinsky v. Garlinsky. 31—Freit v. Tribune Assn. 32—Cordona v. Agnado. 33—Friedmann v. Finkelstein. 34—Armstrong v. Armstrong. 35—Lynn v. Carnegie Trust Co. 36—Bank of Montreal v. U S Banking Co. 37—United Surety v. Krauss. 38—Bailey v. Fingerhut. 39—Feltner v. Sundstrom, &c, Co. 40—Dellac v. Stern. 41—Richards v. Richards. 42—In re Thomas. 43—McCafferty v. Bloom. 44—Willis Cab & Auto Co v. Abbaye, &c, Co. 45—Allen v. Guardian Trust. 46—Rothholz v. Bronx Borough Realty Co. 47—Garlinsky v. Garlinsky. 48—Barver v. Barver. 49—Whitlock v. Nat Steel & Wire Co. 50—Bergman v. Bergman. 51—Wertheim v. Reis. 52—In re Macy. 53—Messe v. Meyer & Co. 54—Cooper v. Beck. 55—Johnson Service Co v. Hitchcock. 56—In re Massinino Co. 57—Mills v. Gordon. 58—Rostetter v. Hoenninger. 59—In re Inman. 60—Allen v. Allen. 61—Nevelson-Goldberg Realty Co v. Cohen. 62—In re Wells. 63—Steele v. Steele-Simon Co. 64—Barnofsky v. Barnofsky. 65—Wright v. Smith. 66—Klaw v. Weis. 67—Frey v. O'Rourke Eng Co. 68—Myers v. Danning Imp Co. 69—Logan v. Barnum. 70—In re Gardner. 71—Bank v. Grimm. 72—Olson v. Olson. 73—Michel v. Michel. 74—Am Radiator Co v. Illinois Surety Co. 75—Ziegfield v. Bayes. 76—Nevelson-Goldberg Co v. Cohen. 77—Farnham v. Sherman & Talt. 78—Gass v. Linch. 79—Wheeler v. Wheeler. 80—Jonasson v. 30th Century Auto, &c, Co. 81—Wood v. Numan. 82—Lawson v. Life Assn of Am.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Whitney, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gerard, J. Motions. General calendar. 5513—Blair v. McGinnis. 4930—Hayes v. Sobel. 1793—Seyfert v. City of N Y. 5535—Reid v. O'Brien. 5536—Buckley v. O'Brien. 5537—Copeland v. same. 5547—Zuckerman v. Mutz Coal Co. 4632—Doty v. Norton. 4324—Stetson v. Stetson. 4458—Mittleman v. Berkowitz. 1651—Pershall v. City of N Y. 4521—Tysen v. Tysen. 4728—Wolf v. Wolf. 4806—Daniels v. Ryan. 4807—Holmes v. Seaboard Portland Cement. 4967—Gillumn v. Gillumn. 4992—Goldstein v. Engel. 3951—Dietz v. Dietz. 5190—Moses v. Leske. 5200—Lite v. Raymond. 5213—Moore v. Volmy. 5215—Rayden v. Froma Realty Co. 5228—Moore v. Satirano. 5546—Thompson v. Thompson. 4301—Gordon v. Wolodowsky. 3967—Trust Co v. Thomas. 4931—Shawhinney v. Bliss. 4990—Scott v. Rawson. 4993—Larsen v. Marks. 4697—Rubenstein v. White. 4322—Gray v. Gray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—O'Gorman, J. Special franchise cases.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—Sebastino Maggiore. 2—Annie Drumf. 3—Max Lewin. 4—Antonio Trifaro. 5—Louis Gentler. 6—Andrew S. Williams.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part I.—(April Term continued)—Wheeler, J.—(Criminal Term)—1—Walter Herbert et al. 2—Roswell D. Williams et al. 3—William Reynolds.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part II.—Newburger, J.—7452—Barker v. Barker. 6839—Dibble v. Hoffer. 7677—Ambrose v. Tompkins. 7538—Wood v. Harvey. 7326—Thompson-Bonney Co v. Keesevill Elec Co. 7036—Leonard v. Woodcock. 6616, 6617, 6618—Hammond Packing Co v. Howey. 6477—Cameron v. Williams Eng, &c, Co. 7704—Wells Fargo & Co Bank v. Stockwell. 7425—Bloomingdale v. Bayside Review Co. 7712—Miller v. McConn. 7422—Russell v. Woodcock. 7040—Austin v. Phillips.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part III.—Blanchard, J.—854—Ulrich v. B'klyn Un Elev R R. 1653—Lauterbach v. City of N Y. 1215—Dwyer v. N Y City-Int Ry. 849—Vacarezza v. Staten Island R T Co. 1074—Jenkins v. C I & B'klyn R R. 427—Walsh v. City of N Y & N Y City Ry. 1016—Liebman v. Richmond Light, &c, R R Co. 1056—Mandelberg v. Nassau Elec R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Hendrick, J.—Inquest, 4078—Mondel v. Barnd. Inquest, 3945—Claar v. Kelly. 4099—Feathers v. Huyler's. 7244—Vahey v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 8879—Viscousi v. Olson. 3340—Mickenberg v. Steinway & Sons. 460—Flansburg v. N Y Con Co. 8436—Fiax v. N Y Taxicab Co. 8759—Benson v. Westergreen. 8792—Gregory v. Knight. 6504—Presby v. Degnon-McLean Cont Co. 4002—Walsoe v. Edward Corning Company. 4022—White v. Larrev. 3788—Jacoby v. M Muller. 3789—Same v. C Muller. 3488—Pedescht v. Nat Elev Co. 2442—Hart v. Whitcomb. 289—Mulligan v. McDonald. 3957—Auburchon v. Carter. 3961—Same v. Armatige. 3594—Allen Kingston Motor Car Co v. Consol Nat Bk. 4024—Michaelis v. Moriarity. 4025—Clayton v. City of N Y. 4027—O'Neill v. same. 4063—Sladky v. Klein. 4126—Oliver v. Meyers. 3733, 3734—Blumenkron v. Gerlach. 3038—Gilmano v. City of N Y. 8747—Beneventi v. N Y Const & T Co. 3418—Page v. Wilson. 3478—Ross v. Ruppert. 3921—Ludovici v. City of N Y. 2160—Fazio v. N Y Cont Co. 3810—Wilson v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 3471—Gelder v. Internat'l Ore Treating Co. 2774—Harrington v. Old Dominion S S Co. 3967—Hallman v. Huppert. 3994—Crandell v. N Y Taxicab Co. 4008—Wehrheim v. Jordis Iron Works. 4026—Lally v. Goldstein. 4054—Philpot v. 5th Av Coach Co. 4065—Sullivan v. Hecksher. 4093—Manning v. Wilkus. 4094—Wachtel v. Gross. 4038—Daly v. City of N Y. 4102—Kility v. same. 4114—Glimn v. same. 4127—Gleason v. same. 2037—O'Ferrall v. Byrnes. 2824—Wahlheimer v. Sun Printing & Pub Co. 2826—Same v. Press Pub Co. 3030—Mulrino v. Bishop Gutta Percha Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—1229—Robnson v. Merida Realty Co. 4942—Blumenthal v. Meltzer. 4366—Strauss v. St. Louis County Bank. 2241—Exeter Mach Works v. Wonham-Magar Eng Works. 2954—Standard Fashion Co v. Hennessy & Robinson Co. 5419—Conell v. Willston. 3549—Sand v. White. 302—Wilzner v. Achim Achieven Chevia. 4895—Smith v. Simpson. 3063—Perley v. Williams. 5022—McCrasky v. Force. 4392—Wilder v. Wilder. 5958—Empire State Tire Co v. Wyatt & Listman. 4415—Aldrch v. Thompson. 4716—Oriental Bank v. American Bonding Co. of Balt. 3718—Gross v. Newman. 4090—Newman v. Gross. 5568—Hoffman v. Brooks. 7290—Barry v. City of N Y. 2197—Staats v. Doe. 4323—Salke v. Enos. 5422—Peck v. McCabe. 1475—Kertscher & Co v. Green. 2804—Urchs v. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Thomas, S.—Motion calendar. Estates of Frank C. Meehan, Agnes Leslie, Rosa Schendel, Hiram H. Lamport, George A. Kappelmeier, Emily M. Foster, Maria Schleisman, Ann Maloney, Tolson Rey, Justus J. Sprenger, Frederick H. Feek, Mary Ann McKeon, Mary Ann McKeon, William H. Pettit, Isabelle Dailey, Joseph F. O'Gorman, William Brennan, Giovanni Di Grandi, Robert O'Connor, John McQuade, Michael Ahearn, Nicholas Neuberth, Elizabeth Kelly, Isabelle Dailey, Amanda C. Harris, Michael Dempsey, George H. Romaine, Elizabeth Kenney, Mary or Marie Muller, John Fitzpatrick, Theodore Weld Sterling, Clinton Adams, Edwin C. Cloyd, Joel S. Mason, Quincy A. Shaw, Elena Bernardez de Julia, Patrick Hall, James H. Lord, Matilda A. Moore, Joseph Phelan, John F. Trainor, Anselmo Schloss, Sarah Dunn, John Brown, Anne McKenna, Mary Dunlevy, James Jones, Henry Hasselman, Louis Schneider, Marie E. Schneider. Wills for probate: Emil Kruston, Clara C. Secor, Lena Bauer, Hannah Frank, Louis F. Taucredi, Agnes J. Marshall, Alex. Danenbaum, Margaret Woodbury, Winfield Scheeber, Magin Conrouenan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., McAvoy, J.; Part II., Finelite, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part V., Green, J.; Part VI., Donnelly, J.; Part VII., Delehanty, ——; Part VIII., Petra, C. J.—Calendar called in Part III. at 9:45 A. M. 7285—Yostnow v. Jetter Brew Co. 7308—Cooper v. Mott, 7223—Isear v. Briggs. 1789—Gekofsky v. Greenberg. 7351—Kessler v. Goldsmith. 7087—Mandola v. Marasco. 5951—Hibbert v. Schniasl. 7388—Whalen v. Scanlon. 7298—Gavern v. Opalite Stone Co. 6940—Curtiss-Blaisdell Co v. Haft. 7342—Hetherington v. Abrams. 7159—Glaser v. Wisoff. 7145—Como v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 7275—Fortunato v. Int R T Co. 7086—Gilles v. Wright. 7407—Goldfarb v. Horowitz. 7408—O'Donnell v. Zeller. 7411—Kahn v. Wolosihin. 7414—Abraham v. Sickle. 7416—Hertzberg v. U S Grand Lodge Order Brith Abraham. 7417—Sulinski v. Anderson. 7419—Duell v. Dlig. 7654½—Juster v. George H Hill Realty Co. 766—Narotzky v. Strauss. 767—Lamura v. Lawr

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Louis Stern Buys Two West Side Apartment Houses—Sale Involves a $1,000,000--Eig Deal in "Penn" Loft Zone—Harlem Property in Demand.

West side apartments for investment figured in another big deal yesterday through the purchase by Louis Stern of Stern Brothers of the two big apartment houses, Minnewaska and Mohonk, on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street. The property was owned by the George C. Edgar & Sons Company, and the sale was effected through L. J. Phillips & Co., the total consideration involving close to $1,000,000. The Minnewaska, the corner apartment, is eight stories high, fronting 75.10 on the Park and 125 on the street, while the Mohonk, adjoining, occupies a plot 50 by 100. They were erected in 1897, being then the tallest apartments on the west side about Fifty-ninth Street.

In part payment Mr. Stern gave his stable and garage property at 56 and 58 East Eighty-fifth Street, extending through the block to 55 and 57 East Eighty-fourth Street, comprising a plot 50 by 204.4, between Madison and Park Avenues, which will probably be improved by the purchasers with apartment houses.

Big Deal in "Penn" Loft Zone.

The Realty Holding Company has purchased from Dr. C. L. Henriques 208, 212, and 214 West Fortieth Street, from Harriet S. James 210 West Fortieth Street, from Mary A. Magee 216 West Fortieth Street, from Mrs. M. Gautier 218 West Fortieth Street, and from Regina Eisfeld and Caroline Kutscher 220 and 222 West Fortieth Street. The combined properties make a parcel of 114 feet front, and is within 143 feet of the corner of Seventh Avenue.

M. & L. Hess were the brokers. J. Arthur Fischer was associated with them in connection with the sale of 210 and 216 West Fortieth Street. It is understood that the Realty Holding Company will erect a tall loft building on the site.

Quick Resale on East Side.

Bing & Bing have resold to a buyer, for occupancy, 52 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 23 by 102.2. The house was recently acquired by the sellers from the Morris estate in exchange for the Strathmore apartment house, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 113th Street.

Construction Co. Buys Broadway Loft

The A. Feldman Construction Company has purchased from the Reliant Holding Company, of which I. Randolph Jacobs is President, the vacant loft building at 454 Broadway, on a lot 25 by 100. The structure will be rebuilt, with the basement for a restaurant. William S. Sussman negotiated the sale.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for the New York Protestant Episcopal City Home Missionary Society, through its Secretary, Charles P. Bull, the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of Sixty-third Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to the Municipal Realty Corporation, which will erect a building to be used for automobile purposes and rent to one tenant for a long term of years.

Demand for Harlem Property.

Samuel Grodginsky has sold to Jacob Schwab 124 East 128th Street, a four-story flat, on lot 20 by 99.11. In part payment Mr. Schwab gives to Mr. Grodginsky 208 East Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.8.

John R. and Oscar L. Foley have sold to Thomas Cunningham 202 West 124th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.11.

Earle & Calhoun have sold for Mrs. John Ewing to a client, for occupancy, the detached dwelling known as 20 St. Nicholas Place on plot 45 by 100.

The Fred T. Barry Company has sold for Leo Schwab to Lillian C. Rainbow 581 Lexington Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling on lot 18.6 by 67.

New Heights Apartment Sold.

The Trebla Realty Company, of which Emanuel Docter is President, has sold the new six-story elevator apartment house occupying a plot 134 by 110 by irregular at the northwest corner of Northern Avenue and 181st Street to the Codae Realty Company, Alexander Weinstein, President.

The purchasers sold the site to the Trebla Realty Company in February, having given the plot in part payment for the six-story elevator apartment house on plot 100 by 100 at the southwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 150th Street.

Bronx Sales.

Clement H. Smith has sold for a client the two four-story double flats 455 and 457 East 182d Street, between Park and Washington Avenues, for $52,000.

John Kelly has sold for William Hodgins the two-family house 2,057 Ryer Avenue, on lot 25 by 146.

John Kelly has sold for L. W. Gross the two-story dwelling 2,080 Anthony Avenue, southeast corner of 180th Street, on lot 25.11 by 91; also for Mrs. Carragh the two-family dwelling 2,072 Anthony Avenue, on lot 28 by 103.

John I. Steinmetz has sold for Ferderich R. Finlay Lot 496, Lohbauer Park, to a client.

Brooklyn Sales.

Galitzka & Co. have sold for The Lippman Realty Company to James McDevitt a three-story single brick steam-heated flat, size 20 by 55 by 100, on the south side of Fifty-eighth Street, 80 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Staten Island Sales.

J. Sterling Drake has sold to Samuel W. De Beer for Eugene D. Phelps the new house on the corner of Deems Avenue and Washington Place, Westerleigh. Mr. De Beer has bought it for his own use, and will occupy it on completion of the interior decorations.

To Build on Broadway and Dey St.

The two old buildings on the southwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street, which have been practically vacant for some time, are soon to be torn down for improvement by a six or a twelve-story office structure. The City Investing Company owns the property, which was purchased from the Mercantile National Bank three years ago for about $1,000,000. The plot has a Broadway frontage of 46.1 feet and 100.7 feet on Dey Street. Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, said yesterday that final decision regarding the size of the projected building would be reached within a month.

New Apartment on 107th Street.

Plans have been filed for a nine-story apartment house to be built on the north side of 107th Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for the Hennessy Realty Company, Joseph Polstein, President. The façade will be of brick with terra cotta trimmings. It will be fireproof, and will contain apartments for twenty-seven families. Schwartz & Gross, architects, estimate the cost at $175,000.

Garage for George W. Perkins.

The plans for making over the three-story stable at 26 East Fortieth Street into a garage for George W. Perkins of Riverdale-on-Hudson were filed by Architect R. W. Byers, who estimates the cost of the change at $7,000.

Building for Insurance Interests.

The Fire Companies Building Corporation has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital of $1,500,000. The incorporators are Henry Evans, Charles Altschul, Henry K. Pomeroy, Walter P. Bliss and James N. Wallace. Mr. Evans is President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company and the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company, and other Directors in the building company are also interested in the two companies.

Mr. Evans recently bought at auction from the Lorillard Spencer estate 82 and 84 Maiden Lane, running through to Cedar Street. He also controls the ownership of the adjoining property, at 78 and 80 Maiden Lane. It is understood that the present four, five, and six story buildings on the site will be razed and a tall structure erected on the site.

Theatre Under Hammer.

The Butler Davenport Theatre and office building, occupying a plot 100 by 100.5 feet on the south side of Sixty-third Street, 148.4 feet east of Broadway, will be sold in foreclosure on June 2 by Joseph P. Day. The sale is to secure the first mortgage, which, with interest, amounts to about $270,000.

820-Acre Deal in Westchester.

One of the largest deals in Northern Westchester real estate in some time was the sale of 821 acres in Pound Ridge and Lewisboro yesterday, when the Briarcliff Realty Company, of which Walter W. Law is President, sold the property to the Westchester High View Company for $125,000. In the past week about 2,000 acres have changed hands in Pound Ridge along the line of the proposed Westchester & Northern Railway. Land in the town which could have been bought for $10 an acre a year or two ago is now selling for $200.

Notes.

Edward C. Williams & Co. were the brokers in the recently reported exchange of 130 West Twenty-eighth Street and 698 West End Avenue.

The Bronx will be toured Saturday afternoon by the members of the real estate classes of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to afford a practical demonstration of the points regarding this borough covered in the recent classroom lectures.

Harris & Vaughan have leased for George F. Fish the four-story building just completed on Astor leasehold at 410 West Fourteenth Street. The lessee, Charles Weissman, takes a twenty-year lease.

Plans are being prepared by Louis C. Maurer for the improvement of the plot at 161-163-165 Perry Street with a six-story fireproof warehouse. The façade will be of pressed brick, with granite and limestone trimmings.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

4th St, 167, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2; five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to Thomas P. McKenna, $7,900.

Eastern Boulevard, n e corner of Avenue B, 50x146 Unionport; to the plaintiff, Ellen Eken, $4,000.

Theroit Av, w s, 120.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; to Henry F. Dreyer, $2,950; also Theroit Av, w s, 20.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100, to Henry F. Dreyer, $4,550; also, 4th St, s s, 275 ft e of Avenue D, Unionport; to Harry Muller, $66.

10th St, 66, s s, 103.3 ft e of 6th Av, 25.2x92.3, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

10th St, 68, s s, 78.— ft e of 6th Av, 25.2x92.3x irregular, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

218th St, s s, 605 ft w of Barnes Av, 50x114, Wakefield; foreclosure sale, adjourned to May 19.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

107th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a nine-story brick apartment, 50x85.11; Hennessy Realty Co. of 220 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $175,000.

25th St, 270 West, for a two-story brick stable, 19.11x115.6; C. A. Clark of 128 Broadway, owner; Chappell & Bosworth, architects; cost, $4,500.

Prospect Av, w s, 95.20 ft s of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 40x108; Mercury Realty Co. of 987 Prospect Av, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $50,000.

147th St, n s, 45 ft w of Concord Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 37x67.6; Mrs. M. S. Culle of 49 East 135th St, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $20,000.

Fort Independence St, w s, 77.1½ ft s of Bailey Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 50x44; Sinclair H. Kirby of 3,436 Bailey Av, owner; Edgar L. Kirby, architect; cost, $17,500.

Fletcher St, n e corner of Washington Av, for four five-story brick tenements, sizes irregular; F. T. Construction Co. of 165th St and Teller Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $150,000.

Franklin Av, w s, 94 ft n of 170th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 33.2 3-64x82.9 3-64; Nicholas Hodes of 243 East 200th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $35,000.

Cauldwell Av, w s, 72.35 ft n of 158th St, for two four-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.9 each; W. Burland of 801 Cauldwell Av, owner; Koppe & Daube, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

45th St, 318 and 320 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; F. Culzberger of 409 East 48th St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $6,000.

40th St, 26 East, to a three-story stable; G. W. Perkins of Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., owner; R. W. Byers, architect; cost, $7,000.

Madison Av, 545, to a four-story and basement dwelling; R. B. Marx of 15 West 45th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

3D AV, 3,664 to 3,668, e s, 75x209.6; Max Hirshkind to Selig Gumple, (mtg $8,500.) April 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, $100.

CATHARINE ST, n w s, s e ½ part of lot 287, map of East Tremont, 44x112.6; Charles H. Fless to Charles M. Breidenbach, April 30; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, $100.

25TH ST, n s, 115.2 ft e of 7th Av, 74.7x98.9; the rector, &c., of St. Philip's Church to Louise M. Stevens of B. of Q., May 11; attorney, George B. Glover, 48 Wall St, $140,000

82D ST, 165 East, n s, 19.2x82.8; Isaac J. Brown to Operating Realty Co, (mtg $7,500,) May 10; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, $100.

MONROE ST, 94, s s, 184x irregular; Daniel London to Levi Mercvitz, (mtg $13,250,) May 9; attorney, Meyer Levy, 41 Park Row, $100.

ARNOLD Av, e s, at n w s of Pelham Road, 133.10x67.9x150; Rosa Nathan and others to Frieda M. Buehrle, (mtg $2,000,) May 10; attorneys, F. W. Weis & Co., Westchester Square, $2,450.

SAME PROPERTY; Frieda M. Buehrle to H. Francis Jaeckel, Jr., (mtg $2,000,) May 11; attorneys, Coroan & O'Ryan, 220 Broadway, $100.

168TH ST, 233 and 235 East, n s, 50x100.11; Philip Krauss to Paul Kaskel of 9 Columbus Av, and others, May 9; attorneys, Arnstein, Levy & Pfeiffer, 128 Broadway, $1.

184TH ST, 310 West, s s, 20x92; Eugene Gavard to Lillian C., wife of Peter P. Sherry, (mtg $12,500,) May 11; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway, $15,000.

CLINTON ST, 123, w s, 20.9x100; Amelia Zeman to Chanteler Realty Co, (mtg $20,000,) May 11; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway, $100.

198TH ST, 271 East, n s, 25.10x120.3; Hester C. Kiely to Elizabeth E. O'Gorman, (mtg $6,600,) May 11; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway, $100.

152D ST, 522 West, s s, 45x99.11; Birch Realty Co to Alfred Raabe, May 2; attorneys, Phillips & Avery, 41 Park Row, $1.

6TH AV, e s, 59.4 ft s of 3d St, 50x100, Williamsbridge; Ike Greenberg to Pauline Greenberg, (mtg $700,) May 11; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St, $100.

LEWIS ST, 102, e s, 21x100; David L. Weil to Max L. Schalick, ¼ part, all title, Nov. 15, 1909; address, 74 Broadway, $1.

2D AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; Kate E. Morgan to Rebecca Iscar, April 28; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway, $100.

72D ST, 315 East, n s, 20x102.2; Edward Printz to Samuel Printz, (mtg $14,525,) April 18; attorney, B. S. Freed, 149 Broadway, $100.

SWINTON ST, e s, 100 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 25x100; Harry Metzler to Louisa Doll, May 12; Charles Doll, 2,012 Quarry Road, $100.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, 25x180; Armor Realty Co. to Henry Cleland, (mtg $4,000,) May 12; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

LOT 18, map of Mount Hope; Myron Sulzberger, referee, to Norbert Leibel, May 10; attorney, Mechal Kaufman, 271 Broadway, $5,200.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, 33x105, Unionport; William Seitz to Frank Gass, (mtg $2,000,) Jan. 31; address, Westchester, N. Y., $100.

SEDGWICK AV, n e corner of Devoe St, —x— to Lind Av; Ralph Riess to Charles W. Bennett and another, (mtg $5,000,) April 3, 1903; address, 3 Rector St, $1.

CASTLE HILL AV, s, part of Lot 416, map of Unionport, 25x108; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Arthur C. Palmateer, May 6; attorney, Timothy Power, Walker Av, Westchester, $100.

49TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Alfred P. Coburn to Walter S. Edelmeyer, (mtg $15,000,) May 11; Ellison, McIntyre & Davis, 71 Broadway, $1.

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 33 ft s of Powell Av, 25x79.4, Unionport; Caroline Mussig to Rose Becker and another, May 11; James F. Donnelly, 241 Park Row, $100.

140TH ST, 55 West, n s, 241.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Moses D. Frank to Thomas Berkeley, (mtg $46,000,) May 9; Bolton Hall, 29 Broadway, $100.

JACKSON AV, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 25x75; John G. Claflets to James G. Carlaftes, (mtg $6,200,) May 9; James G. Carlaftes, 2,823 3d Av, $100.

50TH ST, 261 West, n s, 17x100.8; Catharine A. Canavan to Alfred W. Floyd, May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

79TH ST, 179 and 181 West, 33x102.2; Mary V. W. Homans to William H. Brown, (mtg $30,000,) May 9; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

COSTER ST, 716, s s, 156.3 ft n of Spofford Av, 18.9x100; Mutual Realty Co. to Abraham Weber, (mtg $4,200,) May 11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

31ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x82.5x25x34.8; Ida E. King to David A. Bath, quitclaim and correction, May 11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

46TH ST, 238 to 242 East, 75x100.5; Rebecca Iscar to Kate E. Morgan, (mtg $94,800,) April 28; Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway, $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 333, e s, 22.11x100; Alfred W. Hoyt to Catharine A. Canavan, April 25; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100.

WEST END AV, 879, s w corner of 103d St, 20.11x79.3; Annie E. Bolande to Emil W. Klappert, (mtg $4,350,) May 12; James Kearney, 220 Broadway, $100.

14TH ST, 323 West, n s, 25x125; Philip Peters to Henry B. Crawford, May 12; Jacob Fromme, 99 Nassau St, $100.

139TH ST, s s, 75 to 131.5 ft w of Alexander Av, each 18.9x100, 4 plots; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. to Helene Rothschild, May 10; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $40,000.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 26.8 ft s of Dawson St, 21.4x95x23.4x94.11, with exceptions; Italian Savings Bank of New York to Arthur Richardson, May 10; Wayland & Bernard, 258 Broadway, $100.

INTERIOR LOT begins 184.1 ft w of Hughes Av and 382.8 ft s of 108th St,—runs s 25.2x e 80.2 to plot 106.6 ft w of Hughes Av x n 25.1x w 77.7 to beginning; Eleanor Donohue to O'Leary Realty and Construction Co., May 9; John O'Leary, 991 East 167th St, $1.

59TH ST, 222 East, 20x100.5, and 60th St, 222 East, 20x100.5; Ferdinand Sulzberger to Tilly S. Weinberg, Nov. 9, 1907; Michael S. Loeb, 806 1st Av, $1.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 184th St, 55x91.8; Martin Tully to Martin Tully Construction Co., (mtg $7,500,) May 11; F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St, $100.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lot 6, map of University Heights West, 25x116.11 to e s of Cedar Av, x25x122.10 s s; Sigmund Levy to Eugenie Gall, May 5; Stern, Steiger & Barr, 299 Broadway, $1.

11TH ST, 327 East, n s, 21.3x— to centre line of Stuyvesant St; Filippo Cassolo to Antonio Scatturro, May 11; Henry Wacker, 362 West 45th St, $100.

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50x95; Joseph H. Jones to High Bridge Building Co., (mtg $7,700,) May 11; F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St, $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified, with name and address of lender's attorney.

GUMPLE, Selig, to James Devlin; 3d Av, 3,364 to 3,368, e s, 50x irregular, May 11, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

SAME to Max Hirshkind; same property, prior mtg $15,000, April 15, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Wertheimer, 302 Broadway.....$6,000

STEVENS, Louise M., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; 25th St, n s, 115.2 ft e of 7th Av, 74.7x98.9, May 11, 3 years, —%; attorneys, Rolston & Horan, 22 Exchange Place.$100,000

SAME to Rector, &c., St. Philip's Church, New York; same property, prior mtg $100,000, May 11, due Nov. 11, 1910, 6%; attorney, George B. Glover, 48 Wall St.....$25,000

DOSSO, John B., to Nanny Reese; Manida St, w s, 275 ft s of Spofford Av, 25x100, May 11, 3 years; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$4,500

LOMAX, Annie, to William H. McWhirter; Intervale Av, w s, 193.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100, prior mtg $5,000, May 5, 1 year, 6%; attorney, M. Mayer, 52 William St..$4,000

LESLEY, Dora M., to Laura M. Lewis; Sidney St, s s, 126.2 ft e of Westchester Av, 29.10x 358.11x31.1x348, prior mtgs $8,000, May 11, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

BOULEVARD CONSTRUCTION CO. to Hamilton Securities Co.; Kelly St, e s, 280.3 ft n of 165th St, 3 lots, each 40x100, 3 mtgs, each $30,000, May 11, due as per bond; attorneys same.....$90,000

FISHER, Edward, and another to Theresa Foy; Lots 153A and 153B, map of sub-division portion of Penfield property, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Grant Squires, 40 Wall St.....$1,400

SHERRY, Lillian C. and Peter P., to Eugene Gavard, executor; 18th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 20x92, May 11, 5 years, 4½%; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,500

CHANTICLEER REALTY CO. to Amelia Zeman; Clinton St, 123, w s, 20.9x100, prior mtg $20,000, May 11, 1 year, 6%; attorneys same.....$20,000

LYONS, Sarah A., to Joseph N. Patch; 22d St, 242 West, s s, 25x98.9, May 9, 3 years, 6%; attorney, J. T. Hurd, 206 Broadway.....$2,950

STUMPFEL, Caroline, to Abbie E. Wille; Lot 223, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester, 25x100, May 11, 3 years, 6%; attorney, R. H. Arnold, Westchester, N. Y.....$2,000

MAHONY, John J., to John J. Mahony, as executor; 203d St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 200x99.4 May 1, 1 year; attorney, John Madden, 49 Liberty St.....$25,000

PALMATEER, Arthur C., to Peter Handibode, Jr.; Castle Hill Av, w s, part of lot 416, map of Unionport, 25x108, May 6, 3 years, 6%; attorney, Timothy Power, Walker Av, Westchester.....$1,500

BOETTCHER, Charles, to Christian Dippold; Lot 399, map of Van Nest Park, May 11, due July 1, 1915, 5½%; attorney, Forrest C. Hirleman, 2,804 3d Av.....$3,900

BERKELEY, Thomas, to Moses D. Frank; 140th St, 55 West, n s, 41.8x99.11, May 9, due Dec. 27, 1913, 6%; attorney, S. John Block, 20 Broadway.....$6,000

A. J. SCHWARZLER CO. to Dollar Savings Bank; Clay Av, e s, 186.8 ft s of 167th St, 4 lots, each 30x80, 4 mtgs, each $20,500, due May 12, due June 1, 1914; attorneys, Lexow, MacKeller & Wells, 43 Cedar St.....$82,000

PETER, George, to Sarah A. Sneden; Kossuth Av, s w corner of Byron St, 50x100, May 12, 3 years, 6%; attorney, W. S. Jutlen, 147 Waller, White Plains.....$1,350

LUDWIG, Louis, and another to Jacob Larus; Bleecker St, 292 and 294, s w corner of Barrow St, 40x81, May 11, 5 years, 6%; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

PIEPER, Maria S., to Catherine Bosch; 88th St, s s, 117 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x100.8x—x100.8, April 27, 2 years, 6%; August Pieper, 202 East 36th St.....$1,500

NEW NETHERLANDS THEATRE CO. to E. C. Jones; 48th St, n 400 ft to 8th Av, 80x100.10; 48th St, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5, May 5, demand, 6%; attorney, Solomon Hanford, 41 Wall St.....$68,250

MARTIN TULLY CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co.; Bathgate Av, n w corner of 184th St, 55x91.11, May 11, demand, 6%; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$8,500

HIGH BRIDGE BUILDING CO. to City Mortgage Co.; Ogden Av, s w corner of 162d St, 50x95, May 11, demand, 6%; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$45,000

HAMEL, Charles, to American Savings Bank; Edison Av, w s, 119.9 ft n of Alice Av, 25x100, May 12, 5 years, 5½%; attorney, John V. Irwin, 2,031 Broadway.....$2,600

GROSS, Adelaide L., to National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; 76th St, 150 West, n s, 19x102.2, May 12, due as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broawway.....$20,000

ROTHSCHILD, Helene, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 139th St, 302 to 308 East, s s, 4 lots, each 18.9x100, 4 mtgs, each $7,500, 5 years, May 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.....$30,000

LEHMAN, Edgar, to David Gutlohn; Riverside Drive, 70, n w corner of 79th St, 17.4x 66.10x17.2x69.8, prior mtg $35,000, due, &c., as per bond, May 10; J. G. Wells, 1 Union Square.....$15,000

DAVIDSON, William H., to New York Savings Bank; Beekman Place, w s, 57 ft s of 50th St, 19x90, due as per bond, May 12; attorneys, Webber & Webber, 7 Beekman St.

PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL, a corporation, to Ignatz M. Rottenberg and others, as trustees; 2d Av, 203, w s, 26.2x110, prior mtg $30,000, due Nov. 30, 1918, 6%, gold bonds, December, 1908; attorney, Meyer Greenberg, 49 Nassau St.....$10,000

RICHARDSON, Alfred F., to Mary E. Watts Stebbins Av, n w corner of Jennings St, 100x16.9, 3 years, 6%, April 20; Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$1,000

WEBER, Abraham, to Mulhall Realty Co.; 716 Coster-St, s s, 100x100, prior mtg $4,200, due, &c., as per bond, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$1,700

ALTRO REALTY CO. to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; Beck St, n s, 100 ft w of Av St. John, runs n 125x w 41.7x s — 120.6x s 18.10 to street x e 117.6 to beginning, due, &c., as per bond, May 12 attorney same.....$65,000

SCHAEFER, Charles, Jr., to Albert J. Schwarzler; 179th St, s s, 100 ft w of Mapes Av, 45x75, building loan, due Feb. 12, 1911, 6%; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.....$15,000

FITZPATRICK, Catherine E., to Title Insurance Co.; 62 87th St, s s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 25.5x100.8, 5 years, 5½%, May 12; A. M. Reilly, 160 Broadway.....$24,000

SAME to Nannette Boerckel; same property, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 6%, May 12.

SWINTON ST, e s, 100 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 25x100; Harry Metzler to Louisa Doll, May 12; Charles Doll, 2,012 Quarry Road, $100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, 25x180; Armor Realty Co. to Henry Cleland, (mtg $4,000,) May 12; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

LOT 18, map of Mount Hope; Myron Sulzberger, referee, to Norbert Leibel, May 10; attorney, Mechal Kaufman, 271 Broadway, $5,200.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, 33x105, Unionport; William Seitz to Frank Gass, (mtg $2,000,) Jan. 31; address, Westchester, N. Y., $100.

SEDGWICK AV, n e corner of Devoe St, —x— to Lind Av; Ralph Riess to Charles W. Bennett and another, (mtg $5,000,) April 3, 1903; address, 3 Rector St, $1.

CASTLE HILL AV, s, part of Lot 416, map of Unionport, 25x108; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Arthur C. Palmateer, May 6; attorney, Timothy Power, Walker Av, Westchester, $100.

49TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Alfred P. Coburn to Walter S. Edelmeyer, (mtg $15,000,) May 11; Ellison, McIntyre & Davis, 71 Broadway, $1.

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 33 ft s of Powell Av, 25x79.4, Unionport; Caroline Mussig to Rose Becker and another, May 11; James F. Donnelly, 241 Park Row, $100.

140TH ST, 55 West, n s, 241.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Moses D. Frank to Thomas Berkeley, (mtg $46,000,) May 9; Bolton Hall, 29 Broadway, $100.

JACKSON AV, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 25x75; John G. Claflets to James G. Carlaftes, (mtg $6,200,) May 9; James G. Carlaftes, 2,823 3d Av, $100.

50TH ST, 261 West, n s, 17x100.8; Catharine A. Canavan to Alfred W. Floyd, May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

79TH ST, 179 and 181 West, 33x102.2; Mary V. W. Homans to William H. Brown, (mtg $30,000,) May 9; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

COSTER ST, 716, s s, 156.3 ft n of Spofford Av, 18.9x100; Mutual Realty Co. to Abraham Weber, (mtg $4,200,) May 11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $100.

31ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x82.5x25x34.8; Ida E. King to David A. Bath, quitclaim and correction, May 11; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $1.

46TH ST, 238 to 242 East, 75x100.5; Rebecca Iscar to Kate E. Morgan, (mtg $94,800,) April 28; Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway, $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 333, e s, 22.11x100; Alfred W. Hoyt to Catharine A. Canavan, April 25; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100.

WEST END AV, 879, s w corner of 103d St, 20.11x79.3; Annie E. Bolande to Emil W. Klappert, (mtg $4,350,) May 12; James Kearney, 220 Broadway, $100.

14TH ST, 323 West, n s, 25x125; Philip Peters to Henry B. Crawford, May 12; Jacob Fromme, 99 Nassau St, $100.

139TH ST, s s, 75 to 131.5 ft w of Alexander Av, each 18.9x100, 4 plots; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. to Helene Rothschild, May 10; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $40,000.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 26.8 ft s of Dawson St, 21.4x95x23.4x94.11, with exceptions; Italian Savings Bank of New York to Arthur Richardson, May 10; Wayland & Bernard, 258 Broadway, $100.

INTERIOR LOT begins 184.1 ft w of Hughes Av and 382.8 ft s of 108th St,—runs s 25.2x e 80.2 to plot 106.6 ft w of Hughes Av x n 25.1x w 77.7 to beginning; Eleanor Donohue to O'Leary Realty and Construction Co., May 9; John O'Leary, 991 East 167th St, $1.

59TH ST, 222 East, 20x100.5, and 60th St, 222 East, 20x100.5; Ferdinand Sulzberger to Tilly S. Weinberg, Nov. 9, 1907; Michael S. Loeb, 806 1st Av, $1.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 184th St, 55x91.8; Martin Tully to Martin Tully Construction Co., (mtg $7,500,) May 11; F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St, $100.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lot 6, map of University Heights West, 25x116.11 to e s of Cedar Av, x25x122.10 s s; Sigmund Levy to Eugenie Gall, May 5; Stern, Steiger & Barr, 299 Broadway, $1.

11TH ST, 327 East, n s, 21.3x— to centre line of Stuyvesant St; Filippo Cassolo to Antonio Scatturro, May 11; Henry Wacker, 362 West 45th St, $100.

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50x95; Joseph H. Jones to High Bridge Building Co., (mtg $7,700,) May 11; F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St, $100.

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

STEBBINS Av, e s, 278.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x80; Cogswell-Taylor Improvement Co. to Enoch C. Bell, Dec. 2, 1909; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $22,000.

STEBBINS Av, e s, 278.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x80, Oct. 15, 1909; Cogswell-Taylor Improvement Co. to Rockland Realty Co.; same; attorneys, $7,050.

180TH ST, 357 East, n s, 20x90, May 10, 1907; Christina Dougherty to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $3,000.

33D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9, Jan. 27, 1909; Mary Elizabeth and William W. Fruchy to Marie Peter; attorney, Gottlieb Maier, 496 2d Av., $3,000.

JEROME AV, n s, 175 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x100, Dec. 15, 1908; Caroline H. Ray to Ann Gully; attorneys, Lawyers Title, Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $3,000.

STANTON ST, s s, 50x65, Oct. 31, 1905; Emanuel Gross and another to Louis Gordon and another; attorney, J. M. Leibner, 63 Park Row, $8,000.

BROOK AV, 1,485, w s, 162.8 ft s of 171st St, 39.4x100, May 9, 1907; Max Goldwasser and others to American Mortgage Co.; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.

FIRST AV, 111 and 112, w s, April 30, 1907; Minna Doehm to Charles F. Henderson; attorney, I. L. Broadwin, 41 Park Row, $3,000.

NORRIS AV, 1,060, e s, Feb. 3, 1909; Max Gottlieb of Chicago, Ill., to Margaret Hommel; attorney, Louis H. Levin, 320 Broadway $4,000.

21ST ST, 41 East, n s, 25x98.9, April 28, 1910; Simon E. Osserman to John E. Olson Construction Co.; attorney, H. I. Lime, 31 Nassau St., $5,000.

PALISADE AV, w s, 179.8 ft n of 254th St, plot contains one acre, May 1, 1901; Augustus Calmen to Jennie V. Kennedy; attorneys, Devo, Duer & Bauerdorf, 115 Broadway, $3,500.

17TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 50x92, Feb. 1, 1907; Jacob & Morris Krone and another to the Middleboro Realty Co.; attorneys, Bienenfeldt & Avrutis, 302 Broadway, $10,000.

101ST ST, s s, 143.9 ft w of Central Park West, 100.11x43.9, May 17, 1905, Louis Kean to Lilly W. Beresford, sole surviving trustee; Louis C. Hamersley; attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, 88 Nassau St., $51,250.

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 43.9x100.11, May 17, 1905; Same to same; same attorneys, $51,250.

71ST ST, 168 East, s s, 16.8x100.5, June 1, 1906; Austin W. Lord and wife to Charles B. Hill, executor; attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts, 111 Broadway, $3,000.

50TH ST, n s, 463.4 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x100.5, May 1, 1908; Marie Zeh and others to Charles F. Myers; attorneys, Lewis & Elgas, 40 Exchange Place, $11,000.

124TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11x irregular, April 4, 1905; New York Trust Co. to Max Miller; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $37,000.

119TH ST, 61 and 63 East, n s, 33.4x100.11, April 30, 1907; Louis, Samuel, and Charles Pellman to Isaac Rothfeld; attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer, 20 Broad St., $10,000.

115TH ST, n e corner of 115th St and Lexington Av, 100.11x25, May 18, 1887; Louis Rossi and wife to Matilda French, trustee; attorneys, Bliss & Schley, 160

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A Mansion with 90 Acres, Sag Harbor.—Fully furnished; 10-foot ceilings; heat, light, water; Summer cottage; garage; half price; easy terms; long front; shade. Codling, Northport, L. I.

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Roomy, cool, handsomely furnished elevator apartment; electricity; Steinway; sixty dollars. Hall, Ten East Sixteenth.

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Handsome apartment; private bath; meals to apartment.

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Exceptionally well-furnished 6-room apartment, all conveniences. 'Phone 6460 Mad.

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At "High and Healthful" Chatham, N. J., New attractive, well-built house; 8 or 11 rooms; large plot; grounds in order; near station; low price, easy terms; $5,000 can remain on mortgage 5%; possession now; Lackawanna Road, hour out; commutation low; must be seen to be appreciated. BROKAW, 100 Broadway.

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Fine 50-acre valley farm suitable for poultry, dairy, and fruit; 2½ miles from railroad station; mail delivered; school 10 minutes' walk; all buildings in excellent condition; price $2,500. Address Henry Cummins, Washington, N. J.

Montclair residence; 12 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; garden 200 feet frontage; exclusive neighborhood; convenient both stations, trolley, churches, &c.; $150.00 month. K. B., 79 No. Mountain Av., Montclair.

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New eight-room and bath stucco house, 45x125; dining room finished in mission; electricity, gas, and steam heat; 13 miles out; $6,000; easy terms. D 189 Times Downtown.

Five acres high ground, Westfield, near stone walk, &c., paved street; only $5,000; would make fine little subdivision of 50 lots. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York.

Factory site at Garwood, 300 feet deep from street to railroad; can furnish from 100 to 1,000 feet of track frontage cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York.

For Rent—8-room cottage, with bath; large airy rooms, hot water heat, gas and electricity. 108 Knox Av., Grantwood, N. J., (opposite Grant's Tomb.)

Choice plot, 50x175, near everything, Westfield, $450, $10 cash, $5 monthly; this is worth seeing; free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York.

Farms, country homes, all kinds, everywhere; bargain list mailed. Lebkuecher, 78 Bible House, Manhattan.

Big plot, 100x100, well located on trolley at Westfield; only $650, $10 cash, $6.50 monthly; covered with large trees. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, New York.

CRANFORD Plot 90x150, house 22x28, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements. $4,500—easy terms. J. S. Drake, 42 B'way.

Artistic Nutley houses, $4,750 up; choice lots $250 up. Lambert, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Hot days coming! Cool Cape Cod! Wychmer seashore cottages, (Harwich, Mass.;) complete appointments; beautiful surroundings; tennis; $375. Cape, 505 West 124th St.

$80 for high-class country residence on water, near city. Owner, 12 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

15-17 EAST 32ND ST.
Between Madison and 5th Avs.
New Lofts, Store and Basement,
50 ft. front 12-story Fireproof Mercantile Building. Three Otis Electric Elevators, steam heat. Electric and Gas light.
ALLIANCE CONSTRUCTION CO.,
OWNERS & BUILDERS,
203 Broadway. 'Phone 6347 Cort.

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64 WEST 77th ST.
Opposite Museum of Natural History
Corner Store $1500
Inside Store, Excellent for Florist $1000
Hair Dressing
8 Rooms and Bath Apartment $1400
FRANK L. FISHER CO. 440 Columbus Ave.

Stores, Lofts, Buildings,
TO LET
in downtown business districts.
Send for List.
WARREN & SKILLIN
174 FULTON ST. 'PHONE 5077 CORT.

NEW HARDWARE DISTRICT
88-90 Walker St.; loft 25x85; elevator service, steam heat, power. Inquire engineer, or HELLINGER, 309 Broadway.

A large, elegantly furnished office, complete; reception room if necessary; rent $75 per month. Inquire 489 Marbridge Building, B'way and 34th St. Tel. 1875 Murray Hill.

28TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.
Loft containing 8,000 square feet; exceptional light, four sides; large elevator, steam heat, and power. Owner on premises.

Factory, 50x95, 6-story and basement, fireproof; whole or part; light on 4 sides; 415 and 417 East 93d St. Inquire Adam Happel, 408 East 93d St.

PHYSICIANS' OFFICES, (8 E. 54th).
Suite for three physicians, will divide. Modern building, elevator, open fire, permanent light.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th St.—Lofts and offices in modern light elevator building. Apply on premises. Rent moderate.

To Sublet.—Small office in Metropolitan Tower; moderate rental. Address Joseph O'Brien, 103 Waverley Place, city.

16th St., 629-35 East.—Lofts with power, 75x90. LEWIS H. MAY CO., 47 West 34th St. 'Phone 208—Murray Hill.

Loft, 25x73, suitable for light business purpose. Adam Happel, 408 East 93d St.

Fine offices, furnished or unfurnished, single or suite. 2 Rector St., Room 404.

To Rent—Part of furnished offices, 74 Broadway. Apply Rooms 1,611-1,612.

Brooklyn.

LOFTS WITH POWER
60x90, 50x100 AND UP TO 80,000 SQ. FT.
LIGHT ALL SIDES; HEAT, ELEVATOR.
NEW BUILDING.
SPRINKLED. LOW INSURANCE.
Ins. Rate Less Than 10c. Per $100.
Splendid location to get help, either skilled or unskilled, in textiles, white goods, metal goods, shoes, etc. Owner on premises, 257 Classon Av., near De Kalb Av, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights

SPLENDID NEW APARTMENTS
2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS WITH KITCHENETTE;
4 AND 5 ROOMS (KITCHENS).
Large, light rooms, abundant closets, elevator, telephone, &c.
RENTS $32 TO $65.
THE IRADELL,
420 West 119th St.
Near Columbia University and Morningside Park. Booklet on application.

VAN PRAAG
522-4 West 112th St.
Between Amsterdam and Broadway.
Beautiful 5 room Apartments, $37.00; telephones, etc.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

A private Italian roofgarden with 20 miles view Hudson, Palisades; tennis courts; at the Belfort elevator apartment, Post St. and Hamilton Av., near Van Cortlandt Park; 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, $40, $50, $60, $70; write for booklet. Gerbereux Co., 369 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Cathedral Heights, $38
Five rooms, elevator, telephone. 509 W. 112th.

West Side.

Apartment, new law house; improvements; large, light rooms; low rent. 964-966 Amsterdam Av.

---

182 W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Av.—Seven large rooms and bath; all improvements.

88th St., 208 West.—Six large rooms and bath; near Subway station; rent $32.00.

REAL ESTATE.

When you want
to know how good a title is, apply for insurance where business is done on the very highest plane.
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Ivy Court Apartments, 210 West 107th St.—Finest house in city for money; 7-room apartment, third floor, front; rent $70; until October, $40. Woodward, 955 West End Av., corner 107th St., or agent on premises.

To Sublet with Privilege of Leasing—Apartment 380. Riverside Drive in Hendrik Hudson; seven rooms and two baths; screened throughout. can be seen mornings from 11 to 1. Address One I., Hendrik Hudson, 110th St. and Riverside Drive.

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $8 van-load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

East Side.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

ELEGANT APARTMENT TO RENT—50x90
11 Rooms and 2 Baths
$2,750
784 Fifth Avenue
Apply on premises or your own Broker.

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145 2D AVE.
CORNER OF 9TH ST.
6 rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, etc., $40-$48.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, (Inc.,) 835 Broadway.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th STREET.
Handsome apartment; eight large, light rooms

Bronx.

Park Av., 4,294, near 179th St.—Desirable new apartments, 4 rooms and bath, all improvements; choice neighborhood; rents $19-$22; call and see them; liberal inducements.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—Apartment four rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; best location on Boardwalk, opposite STEEL PIER. Address F. Wagner, 1,013 Boardwalk, Atlantic City.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Housekeeping apartment of seven or eight outside rooms, fireproof building, between 76th and 116th Sts., west of Broadway—West End Av. preferred. Reply at once, Box J 150 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

One of the finest houses for location and equipment at Pine Orchard on Long Island Sound; every convenience necessary is furnished; electric lights, gas and coal ranges, running water, bathroom, seven sleeping rooms. If interested address A. J. Harmount, New Haven, Conn., or Pine Orchard, Conn.

FOR SALE.

David Kramer
43 BROAD STREET
DESIRABLE DURABLE DESKS. CALL NOW

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU.
OFFICE DESKS
FRANKLIN DESK FACTORY, 48 E. 20th St.

TYPEWRITERS Rented, $5 for 3 months; New, rebuilt, $10 up; special cash discount; year's guarantee. Send for catalogue. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Tel. 6915 Barclay.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures, business furniture; all kinds. Finn Bros., 59-65 Franklin, 358 Broadway.

Second-hand National cash registers, office furniture, chairs, time clocks, partitions, mimeographs, $8; safes, typewriters, filing cabinets, showcases. Nathan's, 4 White.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Highest cash price paid for furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, rugs. Griffin, 115 University Place. 'Phone 2298 Stuyvesant.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JAMES P. CAHILL, Plaintiff, against CHARLES L. DOYCHERT, Defendant.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in the case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, March 28th, 1910.
Yours, &c., HARRY M. LEWY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 2 Rector Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
To Charles L. Doychert, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of April, 1910, and filed on that day with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 28th day of March, 1910.
HARRY M. LEWY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 2 Rector St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN **BERMUDA** $20 AND UP ROUND TRIP

The land of perpetual Spring, average temperature 70 degrees, 700 miles out in the Atlantic Ocean, in the pure sea breezes. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING and CYCLING. LILIES and OLEANDERS now in full bloom.

TOURS, 5 DAYS, $22.50; 12 DAYS, $45.00
TRANSPORTATION, MEALS, HOTEL, EXCURSIONS and DRIVES INCLUDED.

By magnificent 6,000 ton Ocean Liner, well known for steadiness at sea. "OROTAVA"

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M., Pier 32, North River, N. Y. Wireless telegraphy and bilge keels. Orchestra, high class cuisine; electric fans in all staterooms.

JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA—WEST INDIES
Thence to AZORES—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Largest and Fastest Steamers—Wireless Telegraphy.
Tagus, May 14; Oruba, May 28; Trent, June 11.

TOURS { Jamaica, $85.50; after June 15, $65. Panama (including Jamaica), $115.
EUROPE { Via West Indies, $250. returning by any N. Atlantic Line.
NORWAY { By New R. M. S. P. "AVON," 11,500 tons (twin screw). During June, July and August from England, $65.

SANDERSON & SON, 22 STATE ST., N. Y., G. P. & F. A.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
From Piers 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, North River, New York City.

American Line
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis...May 14, 10 AM|St. Paul..May 28
New York..May 21, 10 AM|Philadel'a..June 4

Atlantic Transport Line
London Direct.
Min'waska.May 14, 10:30 AM|Min'tonka.May 28
Min'polis..May 21, 9:30 AM|Mesaba..June 4

Red Star Line
Dover—Antwerp—Paris.
Vaderland..May 14, 11 AM|Kr'l'nd (Tu.)My31
Lapl'd (new).May 21, 11 AM|Finland..June 4
*To Antwerp via Southampton, omits Dover.

White Star Line
Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool.
Baltic.....May 14, 11 AM|Cedric ...May 28
Celtic..May 21, 9:30 A. M.|Arabic....June 4
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic.....May 18, 2 PM|Adriatic...June 1
Majestic..May 25, 9:30 AM|Teutonic..June 8

Also Regular Sailings between
N. Y. & BOSTON—MEDITERRANEAN.
All Steamers of the American Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Red Star Line, White Star Line Are Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signalling Apparatus, Etc.
Our Travelers' Checks Good Everywhere.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

$20 and ROUND up TRIP
Go To Bermuda
Forty hours to the land of flowers.
By Fast Twin Screw
S. S. Bermudian, 5530 Tons,
Sailing every Wednesday from New York, 10 A. M. Wireless Telegraphy; bilge keels; electric fans.
12 Day TOURS $45 & Up
Including Hotel, shore excursions, etc.
For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, Pass. Agts., 245 and 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 5th Ave., N. Y. or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

All-The-Way-by-Water
Direct Between New York and
BOSTON
Express Turbine Steel Steamships
YALE and HARVARD
Service to be resumed for Season May 23.
THE METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY is pleased to announce the resumption of passenger service by its direct All-the-Way-by-Water Route between New York and Boston on Monday, May 23d, 1910.
THE YALE AND HARVARD, beginning with this season, will burn Oil Fuel. They are outfitted with Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Signal Service, Searchlights, and every known device to insure Safety, Comfort and Convenience. Staterooms with or without bath; Main Deck Dining Room, etc., etc. An Unbroken Night's Rest from City to City over the most fascinating Salt Water Route in the World.
SCHEDULE. Week days and Sundays (beginning May 23d). Will leave New York, Pier 9, N. R., near foot of Rector St., 4 P. M. Same daily schedule from India Wharf, Boston. Due either City 8 o'clock the following morning.
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 9, N. R. Telephone, Cortlandt—1715.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week days only, leave Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M., foot East 22d St., 3:00 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only, leave Pier 27, E. R. Steamer NAUGATUCK, 11:00 A. M., Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 3:00 P. M., foot East 22d St., 3:30 P. M.
Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.
NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
The Popular Searchlight Route
PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY
ST R ADIRONDACK or C. W. MORSE.
Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). From Albany daily (Sunday excepted), 8 P. M.
CITIZENS LINE TO TROY
New Strs. TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., 6 P. M. daily (Saturdays excepted). From Troy daily (Saturdays excepted), 7:30 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany. Round trip $2.50 via both lines; 10 day limit.
Comfort, speed, safety; excellent cuisine and service. Direct rail connection at Albany and Troy for points North, East, and West; horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE to Albany
Round Trip, $1.50. Good 10 Days.
Steamers leave Pier 39, North River, ft. Houston st., 5:30 p. m. daily. Sunday's included. Tel. 9226 Spring.

JOY LINE 240 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5:30 P. M., Pier 19, East River.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St. WEEK DAYS at 6 P. M.
Catskill-Hudson Coxsackie.
Phone 1098 Spring

MACHINERY.

For Sale—New tenoning and moulding outfit; does coping; less than half ordinary cost; greatest capacity and efficiency; machine demonstrated. Mechanical Engineering Co., 133 Reade St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—LENA COHN, Plaintiff, vs. ARTHUR G. ERLANGER, Defendant.—Summons with notice. Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Feb. 28, 1910.
H. B. DAVIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
To the above-named defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 1, 1910, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the County and State of New York, on April 21st, 1910.
Dated New York, April 21st, 1910.
H. B. DAVIS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse
Sails May 17 for
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
North German Lloyd
Wireless and Submarine Signals.
To London, Paris, Bremen.
Express Sailings, Tuesdays, 10 A.M.
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen. K. Wm. d. Gr....May 17, Kronp. Cecilie....May 24, Kronp. Wilhelm....May 31, K. Wilhelm II....June 7
Twin-Screw Sailings Thurs'ys, 10 A.M.
Gr. Kurfuerst...May 19, P. Fried'h Wm.May 26, P. Alice.....June 2, G. Wash., (new) June 9
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
Sailings Sat'dys 11 A. M.
Koenig Albert.....May 14, Prinzess Irene.....May 21, Barbarossa.....May 28, Berlin (new).....June 4
Independent Around-the-World Tours. Travelers checks good all over the world.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York

CUNARD LINES
Piers 54 and 56 North River, foot of 14th St.
Offices 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.
LUSITANIA—MAURETANIA
Largest, Fastest, Finest Steamers Afloat.
New York to London Direct
VIA FISHGUARD,
is the most expeditious route also to
PARIS—BERLIN—VIENNA
Leave New York Wednesdays, 9 A. M.
MONDAY IN LONDON TUESDAY IN PARIS
Wireless Telegraph. Submarine Signals.
*Caronia...May 14, 10 AM|*Carmania.May 28, 10 AM
Lusitania.....May 18|Mauretania .....June 1
Campania.....May 25|Lusitania.....June 8
*Will call at Queenstown and Plymouth.
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE.
To FIUME, via GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
†Carpathia..May 19, noon|‡Ultonia.....June 16
Pannonia....June 2, noon|†Carpathia.....July 7
†Calls at Genoa. ‡Carries second and third class passengers only.
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.

S. S. DEUTSCHLAND 16,500 TONS Special Sailings MAY 28, JULY 2 6 Days to London & Paris. 7 Days to Hamburg. HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, &c.)
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.
G. Waldersee.May 18, 2 PM|*Pres. Lincoln.....June 1
†Kais'n Aug. Vic..May 21|Oceana .....June 2
Bluecher .....May 25|*Amerika.....June 4
Deutschland .....May 28|*Pres. Grant.....June 8
‡Hamburg direct. *New.

ITALY VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES and GENOA.
S. S. MOLTKE.....May 31, 11 A. M.
S. S. BATAVIA.....June 14
S. S. HAMBURG.....June 21
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

VACATION
A Delightful Trip via
Water and Rail
Send for copy of
"One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea"
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,
366 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M. from Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Provence..May 19|*La Savoie...June 9
*La Touraine..May 26|*La Provence..June 16
*La Lorraine..June 2|*La Lorraine..June 23
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (11) Cabin Passengers only.
La Gascogne .....May 14th
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE.
10,000 Ton Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers
Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Heilig Olav...May 26|United States..June 23
Oscar II.....June 9|Heilig Olav...July 2
C. F. Tietgen..June 16|Oscar II.....July 21
First cabin, $75 upward; second cabin, $60.
SPECIAL NORTH CAPE CRUISE
By S. S. Tietgen, from Copenhagen July 7
All Steamers equipped with Wireless.
A. E. Johnson & Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC
ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. Calls at AZORES and GIBRALTAR (east). ALGIERS (west). SS. MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc., Wednesdays, 1 P. M. Thro bookings via AUST. LLOYD SS. CO. to Adriatic E. C. points (Dalmatia, etc.), the Orient and Far East (India, China, Japan).
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California, May 14, noon|Columbia..May 28 10 A. M.
Furnessia, May 21, 2 P. M.|Caledonia..June 4, 3 P. M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne
Noordam..May 17, 10 AM|Ryndam.....May 31
Rotterdam..May 24, 10 AM|Potsdam.....June 7
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINE
NEW YORK—NAPLES—MARSEILLES
J. TER KUILE, G. A., 32 Broadway, N. Y.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:48|Sun sets..7:08|Moon sets.. A.M.

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:10	11:20	4:54	5:03
Governors Island	11:34	11:46	5:30	5:43
Hell Gate	1:24	1:36	7:05	7:18

Arrived—Thursday, May 12.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool, May 7.
SS Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 30.
SS Argentina, Algiers, April 29.
SS Antonio Lopez, Cadiz, April 30.
SS Gallieo, Hull, April 28.
SS Ardgryfe, Barry, April 29.
SS Colon, Cristobal, May 6.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, May 10.
SS Maylanis, Matanzas, May 7.
SS Stanhope, Guantanamo, May 4.
SS Comus, New Orleans, May 7.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, May 9.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, May 11.
SS Sannio, Boston, May 11.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, May 10.
SS Broomfield, Banes, May 6.
SS Bolton Hall, Jucaro, May 4.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Colombia	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Gascogne, Havre	——	10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples	——	——
Duca degli

COUNTRY BOARD

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c. a line a day.

New York State.

A.—ROCKLEDGE,
LOWERRE-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK.
Accommodates 30 guests; five acres lawn, woods, garden; beautiful view; wide verandas, large rooms; billiards, tennis, golf; three minutes' walk to stations, Lowerre or Caryl; 50 minutes to Rector St., 25 to Grand Central.

Best board; reasonable price; write for particulars. Mrs. John Duffy, Sharon Valley.

New Jersey.

Invalids, convalescents seeking health, comfort, homelike surroundings; 'phone 427-R; applicants removed; auto free. Maple Lodge, 104 Maple Av., Montclair, N. J.

TEANECK INN, Englewood, N. J.—Good rooms; excellent board; fresh eggs; milk; reasonable. Mrs. Bingham.

New England.

Large, airy furnished rooms, with bath; residential section; beautiful view of Sound; references required. Inquire 88 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 30 times 16 2-3c. a line a day.

Wanted—Board in small hotel within commuting distance of New York for man, wife, and ten-year-old daughter; country preferred to seashore. Reply at once, Box J 149 Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Lady's small gold watch; initials F. S. B.; also gold ball pendant, studded with diamonds; suitable reward. Inquire F. S. Barnes, Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St.

LOST—Gold stickpin, on way from Reisenweber's to 45th St., on Sunday morning. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to V. E. Garts, 45 Broadway.

LOST—Wallet containing notes and money; finder returning notes, may keep money and receive additional reward. New York Carbonate Co., 104th St. and Park Av.

LOST—Thursday, May 5, a coral pin in old setting, with one stone missing, at the Polo Grounds or 165th St. viaduct. Reward if returned to Hibbard, 220 Broadway.

LOST.—Certificate United States Trust Co. No. B 34,854, $1,000, interest 2 per cent.; dated Oct. 11, 1909. Please return to above company.

LOST—May 10, garnet necklace, on Amsterdam Av., between 141st and 146th Sts. Reward if returned to Hepburn, 1,649 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Diamond ring, ¾ carat, carved setting; between 35th and 37th Sts., 6th Av. Return to W. S. Eakin, Breslin Hotel. Reward.

LOST—Brooch, small diamonds and pearls, on West 137th or 138th St., Sunday; full value given; keepsake. 247 West 138th St.

LOST.—Monday night, Actors' Fair, black pocketbook, with $10 bill, Yale key, change, &c.; reward. Bell, 230 West 107th St.

LOST—Between 22d and 23d Sts. on Broadway, seal ring; initials H. A. S.; liberal reward. E. J. Reily, 125 5th Av.

LOST—Small gold purse with snake pin attached; inscribed M. A. G.; liberal reward. Return 512 5th Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, name inside, V. H. R., May 10; liberal reward. 104 West 77th St.

LOST—Monogram gold fob; initials M. E.; liberal reward. E. Glaser, 969 Amsterdam Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Sunday, between Hotel Manhattan, 43d St., 5th Av., small gold bag, marked "M. A. G." Return to 512 5th Av.

Say you saw it in The Times.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian, Friday afternoon, May 6; disappeared from residence, 163 West 86th St.; answers to name Teddy; has bald spots on face; reward; no questions asked. Well.

LOST—English bull terrier, white, with black ear, 5 months old, male; reward. Dr. Ogilve, 102 Hamilton Place, near 142d and Amsterdam.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ADVERTISE FOUND ARTICLES.
THE LAW:
"A person who finds lost property under circumstances which give him knowledge or means of inquiring as to the true owner, and who appropriates such property to his own use, or to the use of another person who is not entitled thereto, without having first made every reasonable effort to find the owner and restore the property to him, is guilty of larceny."—New York State Penal Code.

Lost and Found advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any Advertising Agency, or call 1000 Bryant.

FOUND — Umbrella, Subway train, Brooklyn Bridge, Wednesday, 4:40. Room 1,005, 71 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOMPLISHED, versatile business woman, capable of handling large transactions; business requires keen mentality and conversational ability; an excellent connection and future prospect to the one possessing these qualifications. Apply after 1 P. M., Mr. Keyes, Room 13, sixth floor, 15 Broad St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, WHO CAN COOK; MUST UNDERSTAND WAITING; NO LAUNDRY; GOOD HOME; $30 PER MONTH.
MRS. HERZIG, 450 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 116TH ST.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER by small family in suburban home; plain cook. Apply between 7 and 9 P. M., Schutte, Apartment 46, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th St.

GIRL for general housework; family 3 adults; call mornings. Isaacs, 220 West 107th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Competent general housworker; must be good cook; no laundry; 5 adults in family; apartment; $25. Call Friday, between 11 and 1, Mrs. H., 342 West 86th.

HOUSEWORKER.—A competent general housworker for small family. Bressler, 611 West 113th St.

MOURNING GOODS.
R. H. MACY & Co. require a competent saleswoman of good appearance who has a knowledge of mourning goods. To a well-qualified woman a liberal salary will be paid. Apply at office of General Manager.

NURSE.—Competent Protestant nurse for three-year girl; good seamstress; references; wages, $30. Apply, between 1 and 2, Friday, 54 West 75th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined girl as stenographer; German speaking. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, references, &c., Box D 216 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young ladies with at least one year high school education to enter the regular nurses' training school. Graham Sanatorium and Maternity Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 38 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACTIVE MAN wanted on rapidly selling lots; many good leads furnished and all assistance given; a money maker.
Stephany, 132 Nassau St.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity young man over 20, fair education, and business experience. C 101 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CLOTHING.
R. H. MACY & CO. require salesmen for their Men's Clothing Department; must be thoroughly experienced and of good appearance. Only those experienced in meeting the better class of people need apply to the General Manager.

For $1 monthly we pay sick and accident benefits $60 monthly; company's assets $250,000; paid in claims since established, $1,800,000; we want solicitors to get members. Ballard & Garrett, Managers, 84 William St.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED.—Write for New York examination schedule; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 2,430, Rochester, N. Y.

MAN, experienced, wanted for the manufacture of stearic candles. Answer in writing, N. C., 148 West 65th St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
Want high-grade man to sell high-grade seashore property to high-grade people; personality and salesmanship preferred to long experience in this business; $5,000 to $10,000 yearly in it.
Permanent, 183 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.
We are placing on the market a new high grade development on the Palisades; excellent opening for good salesman. H. D. Douglas & Son, 174 Manhattan St., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; hundreds of positions now open, paying from $100 to $500 monthly. Our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how to get one of them. Write, (or call,) for it today. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,210 D., Flatiron Building, New York. Branches, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta.

SALESMAN WANTED.
One who is capable of earning $3,000 to $5,000 a year, possessing good business judgment; must be accustomed to meeting high-grade people in various lines. Gage E. Tarbell, 320 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Young man, not over 25 years old, well acquainted in the waist and costume trade, to sell embroideries on a commission basis. Pall Mall Embroidery Works, 50 West 15th St.

SALESMAN for wholesale stationery house for city and out-of-town trade. Address, with particulars, Stationery, Box 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OF ABILITY
Offered LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS on choice plots; Great Neck villa; 26 minutes out. Shields Co., 1 Wall St. Malia, sales manager.

SALESMAN, experienced, for the Italian grocery trade; references and bond required. Ignatius Gross, 268 West St.

SALESMAN with good reference wanted, to travel West with fine line of cloaks and suits. K 35 Times.

WANTED
High-class, intelligent salesman on investment proposition; quick promotion and permanency to right man. Call 10 A. M., Mr. Keyes, Room 23, 6th floor, 15 Broad St.

WANTED—Good stenographer and operator of Smith Premier machine; must be excellent penman. Apply Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 319 Broadway.

WANTED—Handwriting expert; give experience, address, and 'phone No. Box K 25 Times.

WANTED—Resident buyer of cloaks and suits. Liberty Cloak and Suit Co., Scranton, Penn.

HELP WANTED—Emp. Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typewriters, office assistants, cashiers, furnished free. Wright Agency, 335 Broadway. Franklin 973.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Female, Gentile; first-class firm; $15. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Female, Israelite; good typist; cloak, suit house; $15. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th.

SKETCHER.—Young lady to sketch ladies' garments; bright beginner. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Female; must be a very competent, double entry bookkeeper and have import novelty experience; $18. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerical workers furnished free; public typewriter. John 4235. Diehls' Exchange, 108 Fulton.

UNIVERSAL EXCHANGE, 1 West 34th, provides clerical positions for all grades of office help.

Domestic Help.

A.—A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, (moved to) 56 West 39th; strictly reliable domestic help. 5582—Murray Hill.

CHAMBERMAIDS, cooks, kitchenmaids, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses. Harry Turner Bureau, 34 West 45th.

COOKS, waitresses, and general houseworkers wanted at once. Apply Agar Newstead Employment Bureau, 780 6th Av.

FRAYNE & CO. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 56 West 26th.—WANTED—General houseworkers, cooks, waitresses and chambermaids. WAITING FOR POSITIONS—Coachmen, chauffeurs, married couples, engineers, firemen, oilers, and laborers.

MISS BRINKLEY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
4 East 42d St. Tel. 2484 Murray Hill.
Competent servants supplied after a careful, thorough investigation of their references.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Emp. Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ATTENTION.—Manufacturers, hotel men, restaurant men, laundrymen, carriers, contractors, and other employers of help, you can secure competent and reliable help, male or female, by communicating with Frayne & Co., Employment Agents, 56 West 26th St., New York City. Telephone 6036—Madison Square.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general houseworkers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington. (58.)

COOKS, laundresses, houseworkers, chambermaids, elevator runners, useful men. Porter's Bureau, 142 West 133d St. (94 Morningside.)

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers, furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 214 West 59th. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, man, wife, useful men, country. Henderson, 110 West 134th St.; telephone 486 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, man, wife, useful men, country. Henderson, 110 West 134th. 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th; bond, $1,000, guarantees colored help; 1,119 Harlem.

Say you saw it in The Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER desires position; several years' business experience; thorough; competent; $14. C 102 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; colored; boarding house, private. Nanny Peterson, 113 West 53d St. Harrison's bell.

CHAPERON or companion; educated lady; French, English, German; piano; well recommended. K 29 Times.

COMPANION. — Educated companion, 30, wishes to travel abroad with invalid; cheerful sailor; best references. V. E., 420 West 116th St.

COOK, first-class, wishes position; Irish girl; city or country; excellent references; wages, $60. Call or write 1,740 2d Av., care Grady.

DRESSMAKING.—Frocks and gowns; remodeling; formerly designer in Fifth Avenue shop. Miss Jordan, 113 East 17th St.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced French Governess, English, German, fancy work, desires position by 1st of June; highest references. Apply at employer's house, A. G., 7 West 69th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Young lady teacher wishes position as lady's maid going abroad; excellent references. C. B. C., Ingleside Seminary, Burkeville, Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LADY WISHES to place for the Summer her competent colored waitress, maid, or child's nurse; call Thursday and Friday after 2 o'clock. Lewis, 302 West 70th St.

NURSE.—Position wanted by a nurse for invalid or children; willing to travel. Address Miss Z., Missionary Institute, South Nyack, N. Y.

NURSE.—Refined infants' nurse would like a position; will take small children. K 30 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young lady as nursery governess; can speak French. Miss O'Rourke, care of Lyons, 129 East 50th St., New York.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION by refined masseuse, trained nurse; reliable, bright, neat, obliging; experienced traveler, companion, care of invalids, housekeeper; highest references. K 36 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Somewhat experienced; advantage excellent education; good foundation for expert; moderate salary; advancement. K., 804. 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, accurate, reliable, thoroughly experienced; operates standard machine; understands office work; best references furnished. Qualified, 118 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accustomed to technical dictation; transcribes accurately; references; $10; excellent mathematician, grammarian. Intelligent, 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking, and reliable; hours immaterial; $7-$8. Miss Maybelle, 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Considerable experience; neat personality; painstaking, industrious; cultured girl; $7; reference. Efficient, 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Practical experience; assistant bookkeeper; painstaking, fluent correspondent; conscientious; $12. D 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY — Capable young woman of wide experience; possesses executive ability. Possessing, D 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, careful; any machine; transcribes accurately, intelligently; $12; references. Stenographer, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By bright, cultured girl, punctual, industrious worker; references; $6. Christian, D 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Ten years' experience; intelligent, discreet girl; $15; Gentile. D 130 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Industrious, wide awake, cultured; considerable experience; $7; no clock watcher. D 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; accurate; efficient office worker; highest references; varied experience; $10. D 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; clean cut; Christian; double-entry bookkeeper; $7; highest reference. D 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, correct; willing to work hard to get start. Miss Brandt, 605 Madison Av.; 'phone 2993—Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent speller; reads notes well; operates machine neatly; $8. K 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Absolutely competent to handle any work, no matter how difficult. Positive, 165 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, cultured, desires responsible position; salary $20. D. Horwitz, 84 West 115th St.

TWO GERMANS.—Cook, laundress; chambermaid, waitress; together, separate; $25. Albany Bureau, 20 East 33d St.

TYPEWRITER wishes copying work and addressing to do at home. Miss E. Strong, 559 72d St., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house would like to place her competent waitress. 15 West 52d St.

WANTED—Positions for bright, ambitious girls from 14 to 16 years of age. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson St., city.

YOUNG GIRL wants position to do chamber work and plain sewing. Basement 30 East 64th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, long experience, solicits opening, closing, balancing, disentangling books; terms made to suit clients; expert service. Telephone call, Accountant, 2327 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

A1 BANK BOOKKEEPER, (25;) specialist finding differences; speed and accuracy; 8 years with bank; highest references; seeks position bank, trust company, or an office. H., 1,560 2d Av.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, superior education in both languages, is open to position; can furnish as bond his Jersey property, worth over five thousand. French, J 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825—Worth.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent; thoroughly capable of office management; $20; chance of advancement. K 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, good references, seeks steady position. R. S., Box 148 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) wishes to secure a night job; hours from about 6 to 11; will start with any salary, if position suits; best references. Abraham M. Geist, 2 Willett St.

CHAUFFEUR, just graduated, Norwegian, 23, wishes position with a private family; city or country; does not drink nor use tobacco; understands driving and taking care of fine horses; no objection to being useful around a gentleman's place. A. Andersen, 420 West 55th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—As chauffeur in private family; good mechanic; careful driver; honest and sober; good reference; willing to start for $60 a month. E. Mannig, care Robinson, 355 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Coachman and useful man; single; Dane (30); careful driver, do repairs; wishes position; references. Address C. C., 852 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; eight years' city reference; has five months' experience on automobile; willing and obliging. J., 137 East 44th St.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENT EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE can furnish thoroughly competent men and women tutors and companions; also clerks and draftsmen for part time and Summer work. Employment Committee, Sub-station 84, City. Telephone 1400 Morningside.

COUPLE, Japanese butler, Swedish cook; family; long experience; no washing. Yamamoto, 234 4th Av.

DAIRYMAN, single, wishes position on private place; lifetime experience with dairy cows and raising of calves; A1 buttermaker; unexceptional references. B. A. King, Mills Hotel, 160 Bleecker St.

DETECTIVE seeks work by day or week shadowing, investigating. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

FOREMAN OR SUPERINTENDENT.—American, 42, liberal education, A1 printer, broad-minded, farsighted, hard worker, with plenty of energy, as foreman or superintendent of daily newspaper in or near New York City; know the newspaper business from cellar to garret and have never been tired in my life; long contract a greater consideration than excessive wages; will deal with principals only; morning paper preferred. Address Hard Work, K 24 Times.

MAN, handy painting, carpentering and general repairing wishes steady position; city or country; honest, sober. John Hannan, 165 East 49th St.

MAN, 23, American, several years' experience office work, wants clerical position; references. J 152 Times.

MAN wants position on gentleman's place; good driver; written, personal reference. Perriman, City Island.

MASSAGE BY REGISTERED PHYSICIAN; EUROPEAN GRADUATE; MODERN METHODS AND APPARATUS. J 29 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 23, wishes position in silk house; has had four years' experience inside and one year selling outside; has established city trade; best of reference furnished. J 154 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK with ten years' experience and best references. E. Eldridge, 915 Barretto St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young man, limited experience, if given a chance will make good; can assist with books. K 34 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT ESTATE, gasoline engines, dynamo, steam repairs; English; abstainer. James, 96 Morningside Av., Yonkers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

TRADE PAPER or publishing office situation by active, energetic man, thoroughly understanding the business; good writer. Trade Paper, 219 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Positions for bright, intelligent boys from 14 to 17 years of age. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson St., city.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, Hollanders, no children, want a position on gentleman's place as gardener; prefer furnished cottage; best reference. 222 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 18, American, theoretical knowledge of bookkeeping, best references, wants position where diligence and intelligence insure advancement. J Box 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, High School education, five years' business experience, desires position where conscientious work counts. E. C., 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, well educated, neat appearance, three years' business training, desires position where there is opportunity. K 37 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished large, small rooms, with board; front parlor; Southerners accommodated.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Second-story large, airy rooms; excellent table, elegant surroundings; Summer rates.

22D, 245 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; early breakfast; $5.50-$6; parlor; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; southern home.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single and double rooms; large closets; parlor; telephone; good table; reasonable.

57TH ST., 319 AND 321 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; private baths; reasonable rates for Summer or by year.

58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near "L" and Subway; parlor dining; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; physician; or family; other large and small rooms; board optional; near Central Park.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large, single, and medium front rooms; southern exposure; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Rooms; high-class accommodations; cuisine unexcelled; moderate; references; table guests accommodated.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; private bath; also small room; telephone; table board; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large closets, with or without bath; parlor dining room; excellent table; fine neighborhood; Summer rates; table board; telephone; Christians only; references required.

76TH ST., 114 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; excellent table; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—One large, one small room; table board; parlor dining; telephone; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Rooms suitable for one or two; table board; American; reference.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Small rooms; parlor dining room; excellent table board.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; near "L" and Park; table guests; telephone.

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Very desirable rooms for summer accommodation; near Park; parlor dining; telephone.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; all conveniences; fine closets; near Park, Drive, "L."

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; select; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable; references; telephone.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; refined Southern cuisine; home environment; parlor dining; table guests.

102D ST., 243 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally large, handsome room; strictly private bath, shower; high-class private house; excellent table; ideal Summer locality.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Rooms newly furnished and decorated; table a specialty; table guests; references.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Three large corner rooms overlooking Morningside Park; glorious view; delightfully cool; celebrated restaurant; every convenience; Summer rates.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Airy, nicely furnished large rooms; dressing room; first-class board optional; references.

126TH ST., 108 WEST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences; Summer terms; near Subway; telephone; table board.

148TH ST., 517 WEST.—Handsome rooms for gentlemen; electricity; tiled baths; choice table; home comforts; independence; Broadway Subway; $8-$11 weekly.

149TH ST., 540-46 WEST, (near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon.")—First-class rooms and board very reasonable to desirable parties; reception parlors, billiard room, parlor dining rooms; large porch and gardens; every comfort; a real home; move to beautiful Washington Heights, you will not miss country; healthiest section New York. Write for booklet.

A LARGE second-floor room, with private bath and board, in home of refined American family in West 86th St.; references indispensable. Address Owner, Box 117 Times.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

THE HUMPHREY, 102 West 44th St.—American plan; two and three rooms, bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

THE MARBLE HOUSE,
Broadway at 215th St., OPPOSITE SUBWAY STATION; ONLY PLACE OF ITS KIND IN CITY; FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS; large, small rooms; suites; immense grounds, overlooking Hudson, Palisades, Harlem River. Telephone.

WEST END AV, 879.—Large corner vine-covered house; beautiful rooms; private baths; private telephones; first-class table and service; reduction Summer months; block Riverside Park; Subway express.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Front parlor, suitable light business or small family; table board; telephone.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; elevator; parlor dining; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Single and double rooms; private bath; parlor dining; reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 108-110.
Large and small rooms, parlor dining room.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston, on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance; special rates starting season early. Apply direct or 1,132 Broadway.

It Is Read

A small Help Wanted advertisement appearing in the classified (small Want ads.) advertisements of The New York Times brought 525 replies in one day.

The advertisement cost only 30 cents.

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58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near "L" and Subway; parlor dining; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; physician; or family; other large and small rooms; board optional; near Central Park.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large, single, and medium front rooms; southern exposure; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Rooms; high-class accommodations; cuisine unexcelled; moderate; references; table guests accommodated.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; private bath; also small room; telephone; table board; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large closets, with or without bath; parlor dining room; excellent table; fine neighborhood; Summer rates; table board; telephone; Christians only; references required.

76TH ST., 114 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; excellent table; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—One large, one small room; table board; parlor dining; telephone; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Rooms suitable for one or two; table board; American; reference.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Small rooms; parlor dining room; excellent table board.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; near "L" and Park; table guests; telephone.

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Very desirable rooms for summer accommodation; near Park; parlor dining; telephone.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; all conveniences; fine closets; near Park, Drive, "L."

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; select; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable; references; telephone.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; refined Southern cuisine; home environment; parlor dining; table guests.

102D ST., 243 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally large, handsome room; strictly private bath, shower; high-class private house; excellent table; ideal Summer locality.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Rooms newly furnished and decorated; table a specialty; table guests; references.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Three large corner rooms overlooking Morningside Park; glorious view; delightfully cool; celebrated restaurant; every convenience; Summer rates.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Airy, nicely furnished large rooms; dressing room; first-class board optional; references.

126TH ST., 108 WEST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences; Summer terms; near Subway; telephone; table board.

148TH ST., 517 WEST.—Handsome rooms for gentlemen; electricity; tiled baths; choice table; home comforts; independence; Broadway Subway; $8-$11 weekly.

149TH ST., 540-46 WEST, (near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon.")—First-class rooms and board very reasonable to desirable parties; reception parlors, billiard room, parlor dining rooms; large porch and gardens; every comfort; a real home; move to beautiful Washington Heights, you will not miss country; healthiest section New York. Write for booklet.

A LARGE second-floor room, with private bath and board, in home of refined American family in West 86th St.; references indispensable. Address Owner, Box 117 Times.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

THE HUMPHREY, 102 West 44th St.—American plan; two and three rooms, bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

THE MARBLE HOUSE,
Broadway at 215th St., OPPOSITE SUBWAY STATION; ONLY PLACE OF ITS KIND IN CITY; FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS; large, small rooms; suites; immense grounds, overlooking Hudson, Palisades, Harlem River. Telephone.

WEST END AV, 879.—Large corner vine-covered house; beautiful rooms; private baths; private telephones; first-class table and service; reduction Summer months; block Riverside Park; Subway express.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Front parlor, suitable light business or small family; table board; telephone.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; elevator; parlor dining; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Single and double rooms; private bath; parlor dining; reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 108-110.
Large and small rooms, parlor dining room.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston, on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance; special rates starting season early. Apply direct or 1,132 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, one flight; private bath; also other rooms; telephone.

12TH ST., 52 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny back rooms; clean house; new management; telephone. Call afternoons before 5.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Newly decorated, clean, light rooms; running water, telephone; references.

15TH, 252 WEST.—Large newly furnished room, all conveniences; telephone; private house.

20TH ST., 410 WEST.—Four artistically furnished rooms; sitting room adjoining; dollight; hot and cold water; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen.

22D ST., 418 WEST.—Large, light parlors, well furnished; running water; quiet house.

24TH ST., 418 WEST.—Large and small room; reasonable; telephone connection.

34TH ST., 214 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; baths; hot and cold water; telephone; rent moderate.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall rooms, large closet; running water; bath; $5 & $6.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; gentlemen; references.

46TH ST., 29 WEST.—One floor; rooms separate, en suite; private house; gentlemen; reference.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, private baths; furnished or unfurnished.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful, with or without private baths; 'phone; breakfast; refined; reasonable.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; private baths; gentlemen; reasonable.

55TH ST., 356 WEST.—Two large and small rooms.

64TH ST., 35-37 WEST, Between Broadway and Central Park; Subway, 6th and 9th Avs. "L" to 66th St.—Large and small rooms, with plenty of tub and shower baths, for gentlemen; also 1, 2, and 3 room suites; elevator; modern hotel service restaurant. Telephone Columbus 1390.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually pleasant room; attractively furnished; all improvements; low rental until September.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private house; select, convenient neighborhood; moderate.

70TH STREET, 146 WEST.—Private house, large room, bath; permanent; references required; reasonable.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms or su

LONG ISLAND GETS WORLD AIR RACE

Aero Club of America Decides to Hold International Aviation Meeting in October.

WRIGHTS TO LIFT THE BAN

Not to Enforce Their Injunction Against Their Rivals While the Races Are On—To Last a Week.

The aviation contest for the world's championship and the Michelin Trophy will be held on Long Island next October. This was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America.

For the last three months there has been keen rivalry among the aviation organizations, and a number of bids have been made for this event. Los Angeles, Seattle, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Atlantic City, Denver, and other cities wanted it. Offers of sums ranging from $50,000 to $100,000 have been received from different cities.

Already four or five proposals have been received from individuals or syndicates for the privilege of holding the contest. The Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America will open these bids next Tuesday and formally announce that the meeting must be confined to Long Island. The awarding of the event will entail an expenditure of at least $150,000. This will include the sending abroad of a representative to persuade the leading aviators of Europe to compete, and the prizes for the different events.

The contest for the world's aviation championship, won by Glenn H. Curtiss in Europe last year, will take place on Oct. 22. While this will be the feature of the series of flights, there will be a number of events which will cover a period of at least six days, in which it is expected the most famous aviators in the world will compete.

By an agreement with the Wright brothers, all foreign aviators will be allowed to take part, and the organization controlling the output of the Wright brothers' machines will receive a percentage of the net profits in return for their action in not enforcing the injunction obtained by them against the use in this country of machines that infringe on their patents.

It is expected that Blériot, Paulhan, Farman, Sommer, White, Cody, and other famous aviators in Europe will bring their machines over to compete against the Wright brothers, Glenn H. Curtiss, and other American aviators. The amount of money that will be offered for prizes will exceed that ever offered in the history of aviation.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, is now in Europe and will make arrangements for the appearance of the foreign aviators to compete in this event. He will return to this country early in October.

While the privilege of holding the meeting will be awarded to the highest bidder the entire meeting will be controlled by the Aero Club of America, which is the representative in this country of the International Aeronautic Federation. The meeting will be held under the rules and regulation of the latter organization.

AIRSHIP MODELS IN COURT.

Wright Brothers' Lawyer Uses Them in Herring-Curtiss Suit.

Argument on the appeal of the defendants in the suit of the Wright Company against the Herring-Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Hammondsport, N. Y., was heard yesterday by Justices Lacombe, Coxe, and Noyes, sitting in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appeal was made by the defendants from the permanent injunction granted to the Wrights by Justice Hazel of the United States Circuit Court sitting at Buffalo. This injunction restrained the Herring-Curtiss Company from making and selling aeroplanes, it being alleged that they were infringements of the Wright patents granted May 22, 1906.

Emerson R. Newell and Mr. Bull of Gifford & Bull appeared as counsel for the Herring-Curtiss Company. The Wrights were represented by H. A. Toulmin of Springfield, Ohio, and Pliny W. Williamson of Williamson & Smith. Wilbur and Orville Wright were in court, as was also Glenn H. Curtiss. Clarence Shearn, counsel for Louis Paulhan in the suit instituted against him by the Wright brothers, was also there.

Mr. Toulmin in presenting his answer to the appeal utilized large working models of all the well-known aeroplanes to describe and illustrate the alleged violations of the Wright patents. He had a model of a Wright biplane and one each of the Curtiss and Farman biplanes and the Blériot monoplane.

Further argument on the appeal will be heard to-day.

Orville Wright only recently returned from Montgomery, Ala., where he trained a number of pupils in the use of the Wright biplane. He said that a second training camp, about eight miles from Dayton, will shortly be opened. Nearly every day last week, Mr. Wright said, he traveled over 1,000 feet high in training men at the camp, and at times reached altitudes of 2,500 feet with a passenger, even in strong winds.

MOTHER APPEALS TO GAYNOR.

Wants the Mayor to Urge on the Police in Searching for Her Boy.

Driven to desperation by the disappearance of her son Willie, 5 years old, who, it is believed, was last seen in the company of an Italian organ grinder on Saturday, Mrs. John J. Rivers of 32 Washington Street, Flushing, has written an imploring letter to Mayor Gaynor urging him to stir the police to greater activity in the search for the missing boy.

Under the present rule, when persons are reported missing Headquarters are notified, and printed slips announcing the fact are sent to the different precincts only twenty-four hours after the report has been received. It is feared that this delay may have given the supposed kidnapper of the Rivers boy sufficient time to make his escape.

The nurses in the Flushing Hospital on Saturday saw a child answering the description of the boy following an Italian organgrinder. The nurses grew suspicious only when they saw the boy sit down to rest on the hospital steps, and the man grab him and hurry him away in the direction of Jamaica.

While many who have taken part in the search have believed the boy fell in Flushing Creek or Bay and was drowned, the story told by the nurses has given a new clue, and the Italian detective squad has been notified. The Business Men's Association of Flushing has offered a reward of $25 for tidings of the boy. His father is a city employe.

Illicit Still Raided Down Town.

An unusual case for this jurisdiction was brought before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building yesterday. It resulted from a raid made by Customs Inspectors and special agents on Wednesday night on a house at 120 Lewis Street, where, according to the raiders, an illicit still was found in operation. Samuel Bernstein was caught running the still, and there were seized seventeen barrels of sour mash, three and a half barrels of sugar, and about ten gallons of spirits.

Commissioner Shields held Bernstein in $1,500 bail for examination on next Tuesday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:30—764 Columbus Av.; Tineus Punco.	Trifling
1:20—2,500 Hughes Av.; George Donardo.	$15
1:50—759 Melrose Av.; William J. Kendall.	Slight
7:00—515 and 517 E. 117th St.; Giuseppe Cisupagno	Slight
11:25—500 W. 134th St.; August Cosmas.	Trifling
11:50—241 W. 107th St.; R. P. Mulford.	Trifling
P. M.	
2:10—309 E. 99th St.; M. Hass.	$25
2:35—54 E. 101st St.; R. Singerman.	Trifling
3:40—108 E. 110th St.; P. Marlowe.	$100
6:20—245 W. 108th St.; unknown.	Trifling
7:45—224 E. 3d St.; Max Marty.	$150
8:55—Foot of Delancey St.; Bradley Construction Co.	Trifling
9:00—44 W. 18th St.; J. Flaherty.	$200
10:20—127 7th Av.; P. Redlol.	Trifling

NEW REFLECTORS FOR STREET LIGHTS

Device to Concentrate Rays Now Wasted Shown Members Illuminating Engineers' Society.

LIGHTS UP THE ROADWAY

Under Present Systems Beams Are Thrown Into the Heavens Where They Do No Good.

A reflector, which it is hoped will greatly increase the efficiency of street lamps and do away with the comparatively dark stretches between lights which are characteristic of the best systems now in use was exhibited last night before the New York section of the Illuminating Engineering Society, at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, by Dr. Clayton H. Sharp. Several of the reflectors had been put on street lamps erected in the hall and demonstrated their value so far as the limited size of the room would allow.

Dr. Sharp explained that the problem of street lighting differs entirely from the lighting up of interiors. In a room it is desirable that a certain amount of light should reach the ceiling and a proportion of this light is reflected again into the room. In the case of street lighting all illumination above the horizontal plane of the lamp is entirely wasted.

Again there is no objection in a room for a lamp to throw its beams vertically with equal power in all directions. But in a street the ideal lamp has to send its light much further up and down the street than across it. If its rays go out with equal power on all sides, not only are a large number of them wasted, but they also become a nuisance by shining on the horses near the lamp with unpleasant brightness.

Street illumination, went on Dr. Sharp, requires that the roadway should be illuminated to a degree that shall at every point exceed a certain minimum value. What usually happens is that around each lamp the street is well lighted, but the illumination falls off rapidly with the distance, so that at a point midway between lamps it has a very low relative brightness. A thoroughly satisfactory reflector would therefore collect all the rays now wasted in lighting up the heavens and the sides of the streets and direct them to the points midway between the lamps, where the illumination is at its lowest value.

A parabolic mirror with the lamp at the focus, explained Dr. Sharp, would direct the stray light to this dark spot, but it would at the same time cut off the light near the lamp post and would therefore be impracticable. This difficulty could be met by cutting away the lower part of the reflector, but then the rays reflected from it would reach only in one direction, and what is needed is to project them in two directions exactly opposite to each other.

Dr. Sharp therefore devised the plan of using two parabolic mirrors with each lamp. They are placed back to back and an arch over the lamp which hangs between them. All the reflectors below the level of the lamp are cut away, and they are inclined to each other at such an angle as to throw the reflected beams of light to such a distance from the lamp post as may be required. By this means all the light which before has been allowed to escape to the heavens, and much of that which has been wasted on the sides of the street, is collected and directed to exactly the spot which the circumstances of the place demand.

So great indeed is the power of the parabolic mirrors to reflect light that there would be danger, if the lamp were small, of focusing all the reflected rays in one small spot like a searchlight. But Dr. Sharp pointed out last night that with the introduction of the Tungsten lights for street purposes the size of the lamp has been so greatly increased that too great concentration is avoided. The beam of light which is reflected spreads out as it goes, and at the distance where it becomes effective covers a considerable area. It has been found in practice that the rays thus reflected cover all the area of the street which is required.

Moreover, when a street lamp stands at the intersection of several thoroughfares and it is desired to distribute the light in the most effective way, not only up and down one street but along several, this system of parabolic mirrors can still be employed. As many mirrors may be used as directions in which the light has to be thrown, and although necessarily concentrated, the rays thus distributed in three or four directions will not be as strong as if sent only in two; the gain resulting from the use of the reflectors is very considerable.

Dr. Sharp showed pictures of a number of common street lamps fitted with these reflectors, which had the general appearance of hoods over them. He admitted they looked a little strange, but said the eyo would get used to them.

SUES DOCTOR FOR SLANDER.

Brother Medico Asks for $30,000 Damages from Dr. Otto Kiliani.

A $30,000 suit for libel and slander has been begun against Dr. Otto Kiliani by Dr. Louis A. Ewald of 48 East Eighty-seventh Street. Dr. Kiliani put up a $250 bond yesterday to have the action transferred from the Supreme Court to the Federal courts on the ground that he is a subject of the Kaiser.

Dr. Ewald demands $10,000 for this statement which Dr. Kiliani is alleged to have made on Nov. 29 in the presence of witnesses at the German Hospital:

I have called a meeting to hear the opinions of those present about the well-known case of Dr. Ewald, whom the Medical Board found guilty of knowingly falsifying an article in the Festschritt.

The "Festschritt" was an anniversary publication issued by the German Hospital.

An additional $20,000 is demanded on the allegation that Dr. Kiliani on Nov. 28 composed and published the following:

The Medical Board charges Dr. Ewald with conduct detrimental to the reputation, character, and interests of the German Hospital, as well as the welfare and interests of its patients, in that he performed certain serious operations dangerous to the life and detrimental to the health of certain patients.

Dr. Kiliani is visiting surgeon and Dr. Ewald visiting gynaecologist at the German Hospital.

The "Wilding" tennis bat, $10

—Imported—and cheap at the price; that is—to the real tennis player who knows what it means to have a perfect racket for his match. The finish and quality of this tennis-bat are so exceptional we want all tennis players to come in and "feel" it.

The "V L & D" at $7.00 cannot be excelled among American-made tennis rackets. They last from season to season.

All our tennis goods—from shoes to tennis-shirts—are in keeping with the quality of our rackets.

In charge of our tennis department is a practical man, who knows the game—and who will gladly give you expert advice—if you want it.

We are also specialists in fine imported and domestic guns, rifles and ammunition.

VonLengerke & Detmold

Fifth Ave. & B'way Between 23d & 24th St.

CHANLER A SUFFRAGE GUEST.

Franchise Society Also Seeks to Buy Miss Robertson's Plays.

An informal luncheon will be given by the Equal Franchise Society in honor of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler and the friends of the suffrage cause in the Senate and Assembly at Albany some time in June. The luncheon will probably be given at the Colony Club, with Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay in charge of the arrangements.

A committee was appointed at a meeting of the Directors on Wednesday afternoon to obtain an option on the three suffrage plays recently produced by Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, which it is intended to produce for propaganda purposes.

The Directors also decided that the society will not take part in the proposed open-air suffrage meeting to be held in Union Square on May 21.

Ex-Policeman Walsh Goes to Prison.

Stephen G. Walsh, removed from the police force three years ago for cowardice in failing to make an arrest, was convicted in Special Sessions yesterday of displaying a policeman's shield and gaining thereby a free ride on the elevated railway. He received a choice between $250 fine or fifteen days in the City Prison, and he chose the latter.

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SOMETHING rare, rich and exclusive, without the tameness and sameness of most branded shirts. Novel style ideas, selected fabrics and exclusive designs, splendidly fashioned and fitted.

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COOL, crisp, roomy, full-fashioned garments of special fabrics,—nainsook, pongee, linen, silk, etc.—and all more stylish and comfortable than any other.

Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers, **$1.00** and more the garment. Also Pajamas and Union Suits at **$1.50** and more the Suit. **At all good shops.** Write for "Gotham Style Book" to

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Reduce Your Expenses

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1 to 6 P. M., 7:30 P. M. to Midnight.
71st REGT. ARMORY, 34th St. & Park Av.
ACTORS' FUND FAIR
CONCERTS: This Aftern., MANUEL KLEIN'S ORCHESTRA. To-night, CLARK'S 12TH REGIMENT BAND.
STAGE PERFORMANCES: To-day Mat. & Night. Auspices of THE ACTORS' SOCIETY.
CAFE CHANTANT OPEN DAY & EVE.
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OPENS WITH MORE NOVELTIES THAN EVER
TO-MORROW
Completely Changed
Half Hundred New Shows
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AGAIN AND AGAIN 1910
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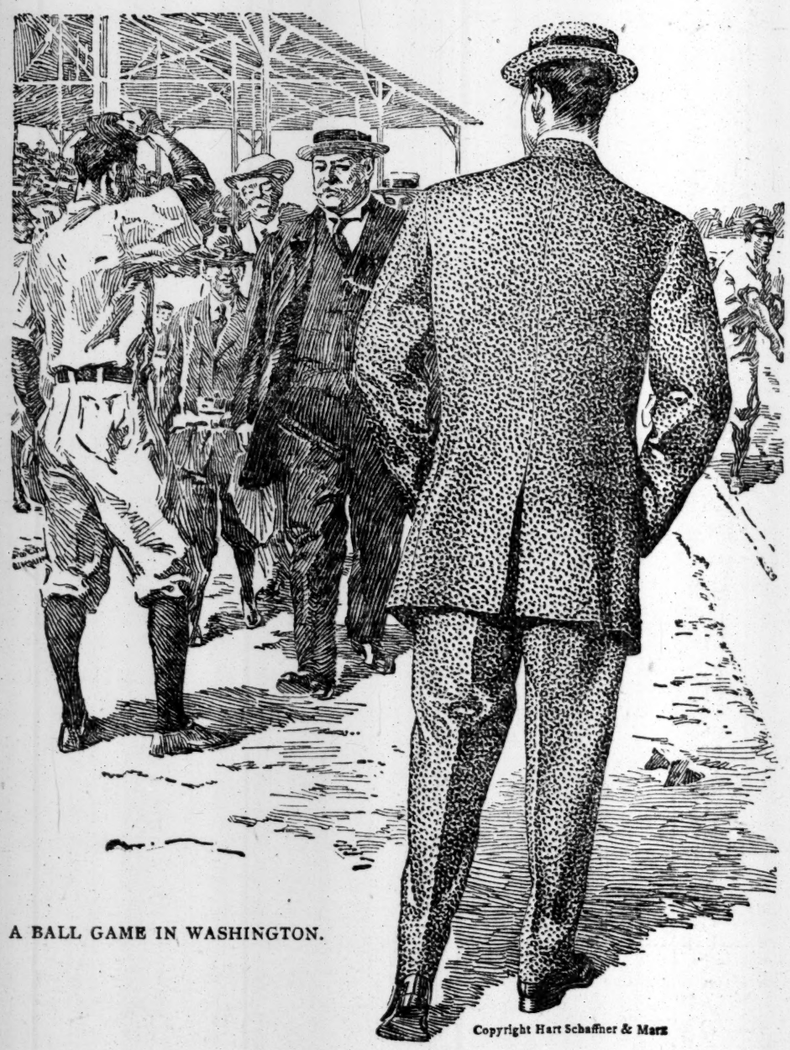

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Hart, Schaffner & Marx are the greatest tailors in the world.

They create styles.
The fabrics they use are exclusive with them.

That is why men who know good clothes, in ever-increasing numbers, are wearing our Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Suits, $18 to $50
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Hats

HOW about a Soft Hat now? Mighty comfortable and mighty stylish they are. Wallach Hats $3 and $2. Stetson Hats $3.50 and $5.

Separate Trousers

WE have some separate trousers made especially for us by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, worth all of $7. Here at $5.

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$3.49 pair & worth $5.00.

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Every Garment Must Be Sold.
All the Newest Goods, up-to-the-minute styles. Big assortment to select from. All strictly hand-tailored garments and made for this season's trade.
Everything Less Than ½ Former Prices.
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All at less ½ former prices.

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LYCEUM B'way & 45th St., at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. "A bully good melodramatic comedy."—Herald. In 4 unique acts. Charles Cherry "THE SPITFIRE."

HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. THE SPENDTHRIFT with EDMUND BREESE.

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KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Last Mat. To-m'w, 2. LAST 2 NIGHTS. BEST OF ALL MUSICAL PLAYS, THE DOLLAR PRINCESS. NEXT MON.—Seats Now—THE ARCADIANS.

GLOBE CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow at 2:15. Montgomery and Stone in THE OLD TOWN.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. 42d St. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks "Mme. X" This Season. Matinees To-m'w and Wed. 2:15. Henry W. Savage offers MADAME X

NEW YORK B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY SEATS NOW The World's Greatest Musical Comedy, 3 TWINS with CLIFTON CRAWFORD and THE ORIGINAL CAST.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-m'w at 2. Last 2 Nights at This Theatre. NEXT MONDAY at KNICKERBOCKER. The Fantastical Musical Comedy THE ARCADIANS "Don't miss it at any cost."—Eve. Sun.

JOE WEBER'S B'y & 29th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-m'w and Wed. 2:20. THE CLIMAX By Edward Locke.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46th ST. EVES 8:15 MAT. WED & SAT 2:15 FORTUNE HUNTER WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

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24-HOUR AUTOMOBILE RACE
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Express train service every ten minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to track.
Field Seats, 50 cents; Grand Stand, $1.50

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Olympic East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MARDI GRAS BEAUTIES.

MURRAY HILL Thea. Mat. To-day. Smoking THE JERSEY LILIES.

COLUMBIA. BURLESQUE. Daily Mats. 15c. to 50c. B'way & 47th. Eve. 25c. to $1. Smoking Permitted.

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Entire Block, 6th Ave., 43d-44th Sts.
Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Eve., 8, 25c.-$1.50.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Entire Circus by 50 Little People | A Trip to Japan | Ballet of Jewels | Inside the Earth

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. Wm. A. Brady (Lim.) All-Star Production JIM THE PENMAN
NEW YORK THRILLED ONCE MORE BY GREAT PLAY INTERPRETED BY INCOMPARABLE ALL-STAR CAST!
People Fighting for Seats. | *Nightly Riots at Box Office.*

HACKETT 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play, THE CITY Entire Lyric Theatre Cast.

Lew Fields HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. MARIE DRESSLER in TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20. DE WOLF HOPPER in A Matinee Idol, with Louise Dresser.

Nazimova's 39TH ST Theatre 39th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-m'w, 2:30. MME. NAZIMOVA In Ibsen's LITTLE EYOLF.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. 39th St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow, 2:30. Mabel Barrison LULU'S HUSBANDS Harry Conor

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. The JOLLY BACHELORS with NORA BAYES

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow, 2:20. CYRIL SCOTT Last 3 Weeks THE LOTTERY MAN

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. Whitney Opera Co. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER Last Weeks

2 DAYS MORE AT THE GARDEN 2:15 and 8:15. NOW OR NEVER AND THE FAMOUS OLD SCOUT
BUFFALO BILL WANTS TO BID YOU ALL GOOD BYE
Positively Farewell to New York

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK
OPENS TO-MORROW
INAUGURATING EIGHTH SEASON.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50. Greatest Comedy Hit In 20 Years. SEVEN DAYS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Prices 25c. to $1.00. LAST WEEK THE LION AND THE MOUSE MAT. SAT. 2. Next Week Rose Stahl in The Chorus Lady

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 5TH MONTH H. B. WARNER IN *ALIAS* JIMMY VALENTINE

CITY THEATRE E. 14th St. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c.-75c. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ROBERT HILLIARD in "A FOOL THERE WAS." Next Week—The Servant in the House. SEATS AND BOXES NOW ON SALE.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Carrie De Mar, Paris by Night, Ed F. Reynard, Josson, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Miss FANNIE WARD & Co. Bert Williams, Odiva, Dan Burke, others.

BRONX 149th St. 3d Av. Daily Mat. 25c B. A. Rolfe's Rolfonians Rooney & Bent, Jack Wilson & Co., others.

PLAZA 59th St., Mad. Av. Daily Mats. 25c. Eve. 25c, 50c, 75c. CLARK & HAMILTON, FIELD & LEWIS, Rice & Cohen Violinsky, others.

American W. 42 St., n'r B'way. DAILY MAT 25c. CISSIE CURLETTE Tremendous Sensation. LA ROBE DE NUIT And 10 other big acts.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way. 28th St. Mat. Daily. 25 & 50c. The Futurity Winner Flanagan & Edwards Chas. & Fannie Van Mabel McCane, others.

THE BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. TUYVESAN Last Mats Sat. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents (LAST 2 NIGHTS) THE LILY

GRAND ADOLF PHILIPP. ALMA WO WOHNST DU Next Wk—Frances Starr—The Easiest Way

HAMMERSTEIN'S DELLA FOX, BERT WILLIAMS Models of Jardin de Paris & 8 other acts